

STILL IMPROVING.

The President Passes a Comfortable Day.

How He Kills the Time in His Sick Chamber.

PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following telegram was sent to the consulting surgeons to-night by the attending surgeons:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 21, 5 p. m.—Since our telegram of yesterday the president has continued to do well. He passed a comfortable night. This morning a morsel of clothing about one-fourth of an inch square came away spontaneously with the pus from the deeper part of the wound. It proves, on examination, to consist chiefly of cotton fibers with a few woolen fibers. The medication was continued without change. At 8:30 a. m. his pulse was 88; temperature 98.4; respiration 19. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 92; temperature 98.4; respiration 19.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 21, 7 p. m.—The president has had another good day; at 1 p. m. his pulse was 92; temperature 98.4; respiration 19. At 7 p. m. pulse 96; temperature 98.9; respiration 19.

EVENING BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 21, 11:30 p. m.—The slight change which has taken place in the president's condition since the last official bulletin has been in the direction of further improvement. He has passed a comfortable day and taken a little solid food again this afternoon in the shape of boiled chicken and has gained in strength. The afternoon fever has subsided and at this hour the president is quietly sleeping.

THE LATEST BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 22, 1:15 a. m.—The president seems to rest so very peacefully in his sleep during the past three or four nights that we cannot but believe he is steadily improving. Attending physicians are growing more hopeful every day. At this hour the president continues to sleep quietly. The indications are that he is not in much pain, there being no signs of fever.

POSTING THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Herald Washington special says the president hears now the greater part of the daily papers read, that is all of the things likely to interest him. Baker, Mrs. Garfield and Col. Rockwell read to him. Besides the colonel is beginning to read the telegrams and letters which were received at the time of the shooting. Inquiring messages and sympathizing letters from his personal friends have been read to him. In these of course he is deeply interested, but from his near friends all this might have been expected, so when he heard messages and letters from every portion of the Union and from men of different political opinions all showing the same solicitude as to his condition, he is deeply impressed. He says it is more than he could expect. Of the illustrated papers it is said he laughed over them. Wood cuts are rarely too likeliness and one which depicted the president on his bed of suffering seems to interest him a good deal. Altogether, he enjoyed looking at them exceedingly. He relished, also, a few words of print that he was enabled to read. They all think it would be a good idea to have each of the doctors' names tacked on the figures in these pictures, so that the average mind would not be confused. The president recognized Dr. Bliss quickly, as his features are more striking than others. His picture is good. Altogether, the sick room was pretty bright to-day.

STEADILY GROWING BETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The president had another good day and is doing very well to-night. Dr. Heyburn said to a reporter to-night that he had just examined the president and he was getting along finely. The discharge of pieces of cloth shows that the wound is drained out to the bottom. The wound continues to heal nicely inside. Dr. Heyburn said it was impossible to say just when the president would be able to take a sea voyage, but the surgeons hoped to get him aboard ship soon, and if the present rate of progress continues he will probably start in three or four weeks.

WATCHING THE WORKMEN.

While the other occupants of the White House were enjoying themselves during this afternoon the president was not entirely without sources of amusement. He has been much interested in watching the men on the summit of two hundred feet of the Washington monument putting twenty feet of iron shafting to support the elevator. He can see them distinctly from his bed and he wondered whether it was as cool up there as it was in this room. The grass on the lawn below his window was cut yesterday. A portion of it was cut by a one-horse lawn mower, which made considerable noise, and so the rest up to fifty yards of his windows was cut with a scythe.

THAT SEA VOYAGE.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Tribune's Washington special says the president, although he sleeps very well, is still given hypodermic injections of morphia, and they are said to be increased on account of pains in the legs and feet, which have not disappeared. It appears that the reports as to a sea trip on the Talapoosa have originated largely in the fact that the physicians have been willing to humor the patient, who is extremely anxious to go anywhere or do anything to get out of that sick chamber but there is now no serious intention of taking a sea journey or any other journey at any specified time, nor will there be until it is absolutely safe for the president to move. By that time he may be able to control his own movements and won't be regulated by the physicians. One of his nurses to-night says it will not be safe to take him from the sick room until the wound is healed, and that will be a long time yet. The nurse also says with arrangements that have now been made the president can be more comfortable where he is than he possibly could be elsewhere, as the temperature of the climate has been overcome by artificial

refrigeration. There only lacks vitality in the air and it is to be said also that the sanitary conditions of the White house are bad.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Democrats Planning to Break the Dead-Lock.

PLANS TO BREAK THE DEAD-LOCK.

ALBANY, July 21.—There is more activity at the hotels to-night than for several weeks. The halfbreeds and stalwarts are apparently greatly exercised. The stalwarts are demanding a caucus, intimating that they will even vote for the nomination of Lapham. The halfbreeds stand firm against the caucus. They say to hold a caucus now will be to admit that they are responsible for the existence of the dead-lock from the first and that it is only to put them in that position that the stalwarts are clamoring for a caucus. The stalwarts say they will claim that if the caucus had been held at the commencement of the contest an election would have taken place the next day. The democrats also are considerably exercised. They know they can break the dead-lock by simply remaining away to allow the election of Lapham but they fear to do this as they will render themselves liable to the charge of having been bribed. Some think they ought to run that risk inasmuch as they think they are now being made tools by the stalwarts. They say that the stalwarts, while ostensibly demanding a caucus and basing their holding out on that ground, have therefore their real object the preventing of Robertson from taking the New York collectorship. They say to accomplish this the stalwarts will stand out till the 31st of December next. The democrats are seriously considering whether they should not end the dead-lock in the way stated above, and appeal to the people to sustain them and at the same time relieve them from any unjust suspicion.

CONKING'S POLITICAL PLANS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The Ledger's New York special correspondent learns from a well informed source that Senator Conkling has views as to the future as soon as the Albany contest is decided. It is understood that he will take a trip across the Atlantic with a view to rest and recuperate, and on his return in October he will make a journey through the Southern states, including in his programme the cotton international exposition at Atlanta, Georgia. His friends say he is solicitous about strengthening his political influence in that section and to that end will take the earliest opportunity to remove the unfavorable impression his stalwart speeches during the last year and specially during the presidential campaign are supposed to have made on the southern mind. The ex-senator clearly has not abandoned the expectation of one day being president of the United States, and if he has weakened his position at this end of the union he would seem to consider it sound policy to do what he can to strengthen himself elsewhere. It will be his aim to demonstrate to the southern mind that the stalwart policy meant the restoration of southern prosperity and southern influence within the legitimate meaning of the terms, and that the people who have been representing him as hostile to either, were animated either by malice or personal hostility.

STAR ROUTE FRAUDS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The cases of the men arrested recently upon the charges of conspiring to defraud the government in letting star route mail contracts in Arizona have been taken up. Price, the defendant, said he did not know the contractor (Wiley) and had signed his bond at the request of McDevitt. He said he did own property in Clinton county on which he had become surety. He said he knew Ensign, but had no connection with him. He hoped there would be no trouble about the matter and that he had made a trade for the land in question. At this point Acting District Attorney Valentine produced certificates proving that the property claimed by Price to be worth \$35,000 had been sold for taxes for \$124 and not redeemed since. Ensign told the inspector he owned four improved city properties, but up on investigation it was shown that at the time of executing the bonds these properties were mortgaged beyond their assessed value.

Wiley, who was the principal or bidder, was seen last week by the inspector, and upon interrogation stated that Thomas A. McDevitt had some time since visited him and requested him to bid for six star routes in Utah, promising at the same time that he would furnish sureties and obtain for Wiley an appointment as route agent. Wiley was not to be bothered with contracts and was to be held blameless in case of trouble. Four of these contracts were bid for by Wiley, and were awarded to him, but upon his failure to carry out their provisions they were raised some seven thousand dollars. All communications referring to contracts received by Wiley were turned over by him to McDevitt. When Inspector Barrett reported this statement to McDevitt the latter said it was all right, but he acted in the matter to betray Wiley, who was out of employment and who had thought could get work in this way. Wiley has not yet been arrested, although warrants have been out nearly a week. The total amount of surety entered on the four star route bonds by Ensign and Price was \$240,000. The certificate of the Philadelphia postmaster which is signed by Jas. T. Bughman, assistant postmaster, states that diligent and careful search has been made and in the opinion of the postmaster the sworn statement as to responsibility made by Ensign and Price were correct.

Manipulating Central Arizona.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Central Arizona was forced down to 2 1/2, with very heavy transactions. The manipulation of this stock is exciting much unfavorable comment. The stock report in a morning journal has the following: We wish to ask the officers of Central Arizona a few pertinent questions. Perhaps they will consider them impertinent. Is it, or is it not, a fact that you are now making arrangements to list your stock on the London stock exchange, and that you are working the market for the purpose of shaking out holders of stock that you may pay the market prices up without having to buy much stock, and that you will have high prices in New York to make your London deal on? We will be glad to publish your reply.

An Engineer Killed.

WHITE HALL, N. Y., July 21.—The night express from New York, over the Delaware and Hudson canal companies' railroad, struck a rock near Dresden, and a portion of the train plunged into the lake. Engineer Chas. Casswell, was instantly killed, and the fireman was injured. No passengers were hurt. The railroad was blocked for seven hours.

HOW "THE KID" DIED.

Circumstantial Account of His Shooting by Sheriff Garrett.

Some Particulars About "The Kid's" Life and Adventures.

The Las Vegas Gazette of the 19th inst. contains the following circumstantial report of the killing of Billy "the Kid": "The last backdoor from Ft. Sumner brought news of the killing of the redoubtable Billy 'the Kid.' When this intelligence was noised abroad yesterday morning, there was intense excitement throughout Las Vegas. Many were inclined to doubt the truth of the report, but a half dozen business men and citizens produced letters from people resident in that country in support of the report. The statement that Pat Garrett had killed the young desperado went far towards confirming the report, for if anyone ever killed 'the Kid' it was acknowledged that the very Sheriff of Lincoln county would be the man to get in his work on the young terror.

Late in the forenoon Pat Garrett and several men from the neighborhood of Sumner arrived in the city. The tall, silent Garrett was the hero of the hour and was lionized for the killing that was confirmed by the personal testimony of him who has forever rid the Pecos country and Lincoln county of the intrepid outlaw.

From an interview with Mr. Garrett, advised from our special correspondent, M. Cosgrove, the mail contractor and other authentic sources we are able to give the Gazette readers a full story of the death of the desperado, who, while living under numerous aliases has been known the length and breadth of the country as 'Billy the Kid.'

Sheriff Garrett was written to by Mr. M. S. Brazil, who stated that Billy was in the neighborhood of Ft. Sumner. He immediately left Lincoln with two men, John W. Coe and Kit McManey, to hunt down the outlaw. They arrived at Sumner about midnight on Tuesday last.

Without any delay Pat and party after dismounting went directly to the house of Pete Maxwell. Knowing where he slept, Pat stepped up to the door of his bed room and found it open. There were three windows in the room, all of which were raised. Through the open door and windows the moonlight streamed into the room, and after posting Coe and McManey as guards outside, Pat walked into the room. He saw Mr. Maxwell lying on the bed in the southeast corner of the room and Garrett took a seat at the head of the bed. He asked Mr. Maxwell if he knew the whereabouts of the man he was searching for. Mr. Maxwell answered him that he knew in the neighborhood.

At the left of the bed, on the same side as the door, and between it and the door was a window. The moonlight streamed in through the open window, but by sitting at the head of the bed Pat was able to partially hide himself in the shadow. He was talking with Mr. Maxwell when some one came to the door.

The figure advanced to the bed with a butcher knife in his hand. Pat did not recognize the midnight visitor, who kept on advancing till he stood at Mr. Maxwell's bedside and near by Garrett. He put his hand on the supposed sleeper to rouse him, and on Maxwell's rising up he asked, having noticed the strange figure, 'who is that?'

The sheriff knew that voice instantly, but not then did he have any idea that the fellow whom he was after was so near by.

Receiving no answer to his query, Billy jumped away from the bed at the same time drawing his self-cocking revolver. He had not got far from the bed when Garrett, who is always cool, no matter how trying the circumstances, rose up and fired. The shot struck 'the Kid' in the heart and he fell on his back, a dead man.

Billy, who had been in hiding, had crept into Ft. Sumner that night. He had gone at once to the house of Manella Bowdre, a woman with whom one of Billy's old comrades, Charlie Bowdre, who was shot when 'the Kid' was running up at Stinking Springs, had lived with for two or three years up to the time of his death. 'The Kid' had been there frequently after making his escape from Lincoln, and on this fatal night had gone there very hungry. There was no meat in the house, and he had gone to Mr. Maxwell's to secure some fresh mutton. This explains why he had appeared there at that unreasonable hour and also explains how he happened to have the knife in his hand. Since his escape he had allowed his beard to grow and had attempted to disguise himself as a Mexican by darkening his skin by the use of some sort of root. When shot he was wearing a hot weather, in a white shirt, drawers and his stocking feet.

After all the misdeeds he has made, and has eluded death by the closest of close calls, the desperado did not die with his boots on.

An inquest was held the next day, and as he was known to all the country, there was no doubt that 'the Kid' was really dead. The foreman of the jury, in a timely communication to the Gazette, says: 'This news is true, for I was foreman of the jury of inquest, and know it was 'the Kid's' body that we examined.'

He was buried just outside the gate of the cemetery in Sumner and a plain head board marks his grave, bearing only the words: 'Billy the Kid.'

The brave man who has put out of the world this fugitive from justice, cattle thief and murderer, is deserving of great praise, and recognition in a material way for his daring. Numerous times he has the daring officer taken his life in his hands and to the forth campaigning against 'the Kid' and his band. He led the party who rounded up the desperados at Stinking Springs on the 22d of December last. This implacable pursuer of the fellow who has terrorized the stockmen to the east and south of us, in killing him was well gratified of the people of the entire Territory. But as 'the Kid' was individually, and he had become desperate, there were other dangers than from his unerring aim with either six-shooter or Winchester. Possessed of great personal magnetism, he was to be feared, for he could and did attract to him other lawless spirits. His superb marksmanship, and fine horse-

manship made him a leader among such fellows, and he dared to lead where any dared to follow."

In hunting him down, Sheriff Garrett will deserve to have the territory for the party he offered for 'the Kid' by the territory. He is no compensation at all for his searching for Billy when he had been given to understand that he would shoot at sight. A subscription paper is in circulation for a testimonial to Sheriff Garrett, and it should receive many signatures and the total foot up a handsome sum.

'Billy the Kid' was in his twenty-fourth year. He has been accused of innumerable murders from the first when he shot a man for insulting his mother, closing the list with Deputy Sheriffs Bell and Olinger, whom he killed to regain his liberty, when under sentence of death, in Lincoln on May 6th. There is no knowing how many men he has killed, but at any rate, eleven is a small estimate. His career is too well known to the people of this territory to be dwelt on.

He was comely in appearance, about 5 feet 7 1/2 inches tall, slight, muscular figure, blue eyes, that had a searching look, and mirrored in their piercing intensity, when he was roused, the devilish spirit within him. He was a native of New York City, of Irish parentage, and his real name was William McCarthy, although he had been known as Billy the Kid, Billy Bonney, etc. He lived in Silver City for a time and was engaged in several capacities as a small boy, but once landed in jail for petty larceny, after his escape he kept growing from bad to worse. He was mixed up in the Lincoln county war, and was one of the most fearless of all those who participated in that trade. One incident that will be recalled by many, that is an index to his devilish career, was his escape from the McSween mansion in Lincoln during the Lincoln war. Billy and companions were forced to take refuge in the residence of Lawyer McSween. A detachment of colored troops surrounded it, but when they saw that he refused to surrender. The house was set on fire, and then filling up his Winchester, he started out on a dead run pumping forth a stream of fire from his rifle. He was unharned by the bullets that fell fast and thick about him, and jumping on a horse made his escape.

Gov. Lew Wallace once made an appointment with him, and Billy came him at midnight in an outfit of the way place in Lincoln county. The governor offered him clemency if he would testify against several men then in custody, who are supposed to have been one of the James boys and several noted outlaws. Billy promised to appear against them, his testimony being just what was needed, but he failed to keep his word.

After his arrest at Stinking Springs, he was confined in the Santa Fe jail for three months, till taken to Mexico for trial for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Wm. Brady during the Lincoln county war. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged in Lincoln, May 13th, and was taken there under a strong guard. But he managed a week before the time appointed for the execution to in some way gain possession of Deputy Sheriff Bell's revolver and killed him. He then shot Bob Olinger, his other guard, 'stood on' the whole town, and forced a man to harness a mule for him, and rode out of town. From that time till his death he had hidden about Ft. Sumner.

He was probably the best shot in the west, and he had an all-abiding faith in his Winchester and six-shooter. The territory is better for his death, and no more will be depredated and lead others to commit depredations. His reputation as a shot in Silver City and he has a sister in Santa Fe, but he was bound to no one by ties however slight, and died as he has lived these past few years with his hand against everyone.

RECALLED TO DIE.

Rather Than Slay the Czar a Student Kills Himself.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Herald's Paris dispatches say that St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs to-night fresh particulars concerning the recent plot laid to assassinate the czar. M. Baronoff, chief of police, had received an anonymous letter stating that on the 13th of July the emperor of Russia was to be assassinated. The letter contained nothing more, but Baronoff made inquiry in every direction, and ascertained that a young student had committed suicide under extraordinary circumstances. Having first run himself through with a sword without having injured a vital part, and then lodged a bullet from a revolver in his left temple, and then the student still alive fell again in the temple and in the falling wound made by his sword. This determined suicide awakened M. Baronoff's suspicions. He found the man apparently dead, but in fact still breathing and in a swoon. Baronoff by the aid of doctors caused the student to come to his senses and to speak. The student declared that he had formed part of a secret society of twenty nihilists who had set their eyes on the emperor. They had all drawn lots and he had fallen to his lot to carry out the plan of assassination on the 13th of July. The nihilist daggers were suspended over his head and his brother nihilists swore to kill him if he should show the slightest hesitation, but notwithstanding this great fear he felt, he was resolved to die by his own hand. He was committing suicide he had written Baronoff with the conviction that one of his fellow conspirators would immediately take his place. The student lived till the 18th of July before breathing his last. He revealed the names of his brother nihilists, who have all been secured by the police.

Destructive Storms.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Although an immense force has been busy at the race track this forenoon and afternoon getting it in condition for the races to-morrow, another heavy thunder storm to-night has rendered their efforts useless. There will be no racing to-morrow. The storms of the last three days have been marked by unusual displays of lightning which has illuminated the sky for hours at a time with an almost continual glare. A very considerable quantity of rain has fallen and reports from outside the city indicate that there have been many deaths from lightning strokes and the storm has been widespread and some times disastrous to property and crops. To-night's storm lasted four hours with frequent terrific peals of thunder. In Wisconsin crops are badly damaged, the storms having extended all over the state.

Matters at the Mint.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The treasury department to-day purchased 130,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans mints. The mint has prepared a circular for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of gold and silver used in manufactures and arts in the United States during the last fiscal year. It calls for the amount of United States coins melted and worked up, fine bars used and foreign coin, dust and old manufactured articles made into new work. The answers last year showed that there had been an aggregate of \$12,098,368 used.

The Colonial Government of New Zealand.

NEW SOUTH WALES and Victoria have agreed to go into a convention for the exchange of money orders with the United States.

Hot Weather.

BOSTON, July 21.—The weather Tuesday and Wednesday was almost intolerable and several cases of sun stroke occurred.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Some Good Time Made by the Cheyenne Hooks.

CHEYENNE, Col., July 21.—The firemen's tournament to-day was a great success. Business was generally suspended. The first race, hook and ladder, 600 feet, was won by Denver Hooks, No. 2, in 28 seconds, the Cheyennes making the distance in 33 1/2.

The hose race, same distance, was won by the Alerts of Cheyenne in 35 1/2 seconds; Laraine City 36 1/2, and J. T. Clarks, of Cheyenne, 37 seconds.

Tired of Life.

PUEBLO, Col., July 22.—A young man named Samuel C. Boyd who resided on the Mesa, South Pueblo, committed suicide on the 20th by hanging himself to a cottonwood tree with a piece of bare wire. Boyd was a man of education respectably connected and leaves property in the city valued at \$10,000. He was a confirmed consumptive and it is supposed committed the deed while laboring under a fit of despondency. The remains have been sent to Garnett, Kansas, for interment.

Storm in the East.

BOSTON, July 21.—Dispatches indicate that the heavy thunder storm to-day did considerable damage in eastern Massachusetts. The lightning struck many places burning a number of barns and killing several horses, shattering flag staffs, telegraph poles, trees, etc., and a large quantity of window glass was broken by flying missiles and hail stones. Half a dozen prosecutions of people are reported, but no fatal cases. At New Bedford a schooner was struck and her mizen top mast splintered. John Shandy, steward, was knocked senseless and the mate was injured.

Death of a Millionaire.

OMAHA, Neb., July 21.—B. S. Fox, of San Anamasa, died at the Ogden House, Council Bluffs, last evening, after a week's illness. He was taken sick soon after leaving Chicago for his home, and was obliged to stop at Council Bluffs. The cause of his death was inflammation of the bowels. The deceased was a bachelor, 65 years old, and is said to have been worth over one million dollars. He owned a large vineyard in California and other valuable property. His nephew is expected at Council Bluffs from California to-morrow.

Edison's Electric Light.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The World says Edison is still pushing on his preparations for lighting the district bounded by Spruce and Wall streets and Nassau street and the East river. Wires have been put in nearly five hundred houses, and the district will probably be lighted on October 1st. The work is all completed with the exception of erecting the heavy engines in the central station. The contract made with subscribers is that the light shall cost the same amount as gas. The lighting of the district Edison thinks will reduce the cost of gas to one dollar per 1,000 cubic feet.

Interesting Railroad Statistics.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Post says the total number of miles of railroad in the United States in operation at the close of '80 was 93,371 miles, an increase for the year of 7,174 miles, against 2,771 miles the previous year, and 2,687 miles in '78. The gross earnings of the railroads for 1880 were \$615,405,000, against \$599,222,000 in 1879, and annual earnings were \$555,193,436, against \$219,916,724 in 1879. The dividends paid aggregated \$77,115,411, against \$61,681,470 in 1879. The gross earnings reported on the railroads in the southern states were \$48,317,754, against \$43,917,284 for 1879.

Greece and the Powers.

LONDON, July 21.—The Right Honorable Gen. J. Goschen, in addressing his constituents at Ipswich, his first speech since his return from Constantinople, testified to the cordial co-operation of the six ambassadors of the powers in settling the Greek question. He declared emphatically that he saw no deviation from the straight course on the part of Russia who was so much suspected and that no powers had been more prudent than Austria. If it be true that Austria harbors the design of pushing down to Salonica he had found no trustworthy evidence of such a course.

Don Carlos' Claims.

LONDON, July 21.—A Paris correspondent says the Spanish government has long felt hurt by the toleration in Paris of the man who openly declared his intention not to abandon his claims to the Spanish crown. Some time ago Don Carlos visited Peppenberg, where he met some of his partisans and decided to attempt some partial scattered risings which at the approach of elections in Spain should stir up an agitation. The Spanish ambassador at Paris has often been embarrassed by the presence of Don Carlos in different drawing rooms.

Shooting at Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON, July 21.—At Wimbledon yesterday the Albert-Jewell competition, one thousand yards, was again won by an American. Dr. Scott of the American team won it in 1880 and Milton Farrow, also of the American team, won in 1879. This year Frank Hyde, an American and Captain Godsal of the second Bucks regiment, each made a score of 70 out of a possible 75, and on shooting off the tie Hyde made three bulls eyes against Captain Godsal's two inners and one bulls eye, thus winning the prize.

The Railroad War.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Broadway freight agents to-day decided for the moment to give up the maintenance of the freight pool. There is no change in the railroad war. One broker quotes rates at \$14 to Kansas City, \$18 to Omaha, \$40 to Denver, \$14 to St. Louis.

Powers Protested.

LONDON, July 21.—A joint note signed by England, Austria and Holland, with the probable adhesion of the other powers, is in preparation, addressed to Russia on the question of her harsh laws against Jews, as illustrated by the case of the English Jew, Lewisohn.

Facts From France.

PARIS, July 21.—The municipalities have voted 2,000,000 francs for the improvement of the water works. It is said that wheat and other crops are suffering from heat and the absence of rain. The product will be much below last year.

Unvaluing a Monument.

CLEVELAND, Va., July 21.—A monument to the confederate dead was unveiled to-day before a large crowd and in a storm. Addresses were made by federal and confederate generals. The occasion was very noteworthy.

Six Yachtsmen Drowned.

BOSTON, July 21.—yacht containing six young men belonging to South Boston, called in Squantum Gut last evening, and all on board were drowned. The bodies were recovered and taken to South Boston this morning. Names not ascertained.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, July 21.

RAILROAD STOCKS.	
Union Pacific	34
Central Pacific	34
Northern Pacific	41 1/2
Texas Pacific	41 1/2
Kansas Pacific	41 1/2
New York Central	39 1/2
Illinois Central	39 1/2
Chicago & N. W.	39 1/2
M. & C. St. P.	39 1/2
D. & R. G.	39 1/2
W. & P. Co. Ex.	39 1/2
W. U. Tel. Co.	39 1/2
Am. Union Tel. Co.	39 1/2
A. & P. Tel. Co.	39 1/2

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 21.—WHEAT—Very active and higher: \$1.16 1/2 July, \$1.18 August, 1.19 1/2 September, \$1.16 1/2 October, 1.14 1/2 all the year. CORN—Active, closing a shade lower: 40 1/2 @ 40 1/2 July, 38 1/2 @ 39 1/2 August, 37 1/2 bid, 31 October. OATS—Higher: 44 1/2 July, 31 August, 30 1/2 September or October. RYE—86 cash July, 84 1/2 bid August. BARLEY—Firm. Pork—Active, higher: \$18.75 July and August, \$18 1/2 September, \$18.50 all the year. LARD—Without important change: \$12.00 July, \$11.87 1/2 bid August, \$11.60 September, 11.40 October.

SILVER LEGISLATION REVIEWED.

In the silver conference which has just closed the United States was esteemed as one of the strongest portions of the financial world. Europe sees that she needs the co-operation of America in any large financial measures. In 1873 when the late demonetizing silver was passed it created little notice as this policy did not effect the value of silver. To-day the United States can take no step in silver legislation which will not create immense interest abroad. The United States now holds more gold than any other country except, possibly, England. It is also quite apparent that in the deliberations of the conference that we occupied the most independent position. While we should prefer that the mints of the world should be open for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, still we can stand the present situation better than any European country. For two years we have immensely increased the amount of gold on hand at the expense of Europe and gold is still coming to us. We have no exchanges to manage which put us to a disadvantage. The only injury done is to our mining interests. With the general free and unlimited coinage of silver, the value would be raised and thus increase the net proceeds of our mines. But this can hardly be considered a disadvantage. At the present price of silver, there is sufficient speculation in silver mines for a healthful condition of affairs. In case of a rise in value, this will accrue to this country as the silver produced stays here. In France it is different. Her gold is rapidly going out of the country and she is left with a mass of silver coin which will be at a discount of fifteen per cent. in paying foreign exchanges. England would like a change because of her Asiatic colonies. Germany is far from being on a sound financial basis and wants the free coinage of silver so as to dispose of her immense quantities of silver lying idle in her vaults.

While this splendid showing for our country is a matter of congratulation, it might be well to look back at our silver legislation and see how wise and beneficial it has been. At the beginning of this agitation in 1879 there were really three parties on this question in this country. There was the extreme silver party, represented by the greenback element which demanded the remonetization of silver with its free and unlimited coinage. A second party of conservative and intelligent bimetalists desired the remonetization of silver, but opposed the policy of free and unlimited coinage. A third party believed in the gold standard and opposed absolutely remonetization of silver. Our legislation embodied more nearly the views of the second party, though this party would now stop for a while the coinage of silver until there is a more definite understanding among the bimetallic countries. To the wisdom and intelligence of this party the country owes its present enviable position. Had the policy of the first party been adopted, it would have been more fatal than the adoption of the policy of the monometallists. The surplus silver of Europe would have taken the place of our gold. The balance of trade which has been pouring gold into our coffers would have sent silver instead. The result as predicted by Camuschi and other French bimetalists, would have been to virtually make us a monometallic silver country. If this were the case, we should have been of as little importance in this recent conference as Austria or India or other single standard silver countries. This country would have been compelled to stand all the loss caused by the depreciation of silver which is now being sustained by Germany, France and England, and would have immediately put these countries at our own expense on a solid gold financial basis. In a word, we should have benefited others, and our own expense. The adoption of the gold standard policy would have worked us less harm. The products of our silver mines would have been less valuable. But we should have had as much gold as we now hold, and would have occupied as influential a position as England did.

But instead we adopted the

grows weaker as Garfield grows

not very much excited over her

ing dispatch comes that Mrs.

President's mother, is not as ill

Tribune must be very happy

Conkling's successor is chosen.

Senate yesterday settled this.

Chieftain recommends weak

of the Queen City of the

appear so much agitated on the

News thinks Bill Hamill's sen-

are the source of the at-

Evans in the Tribune.

venient man to have about.

a convenient scapegoat.

louis gives some interesting

morning's paper regarding the

commission. The people of

a every reason to be satisfied

t of the fight over his appoint-

on Wednesday had an execrable

s. Garfield. It is about time

papers to go out of this pic-

Mrs. Garfield looks like the

man who appears in the Police

Conkling should form a coal-

democracy to elect a senator, it

a surprise any one. He has al-

one coalition of stalwarts and

out off the election and adjourn

are likely to go peaceably and

is very, very sad for some of

who longed for a bloody war.

reap no political capital from

man, butchered children and

local contest ever known in

the place this fall. The coming

test plays some part. Dave's

friends support Pitkin and

Sheriff Spangler and supporters

man.

cooper, the manager of the Re-

ggested as the republican can-

or. If he would take the po-

would be fortunate. He is a

d, business man, with a charac-

er.

le Democrat says that "Arapa-

past and is now doing all she

to alienate the other counties,

emented by the press and merr-

ing in a very efficient way."

Does the Democrat propose to

Support Denver?

DEAN STANLEY.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley was born in Alderley, Cheshire, England, in 1815. He was at Rugby the favorite student of Dr. Arnold. He made some return for this affection later by publishing two volumes on the life and correspondence of his old teacher. This book has passed through several editions and been translated into several foreign languages, and may now be considered an English classic. His school and college days gave ample promise of the prominence he was to have as a scholar. In 1834 he gained a scholarship at Balliol college. He also took the Newdegate prize for his English poem, "The Gypsies," the Ireland scholarship and a first class in classics. He graduated in 1838, and was fellow tutor for twelve years after. During this time, he was preaching and identified himself with the liberal party. He prepared his life of Dr. Arnold during the period and published some sermons. In 1851 he was appointed canon of Canterbury. From 1856 to 1864 he was regius professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford. His lectures there delivered on the Eastern and Jewish church are still considered standard authorities on these subjects.

In 1864 he was appointed dean of Westminster, and here his great life work began as the leader of the broad church party in England. His sympathies had heretofore been with this party, but he had not before the commanding influence of his new position to aid him. Our dispatches give in his last words the purpose of his life at Westminster. He showed his catholic spirit by inviting eminent preachers of all denominations to preach in Westminster. Max Muller there delivered his celebrated missionary sermon. His own preaching here was liberal and catholic. He cared more to make Englishmen Christians than churchmen. This led to some disagreeable controversies but Dean Stanley had to too great a degree the confidence of his queen and the English people to be easily overthrown. His visit to America in 1879 will be remembered. The receptions tendered him by the different denominations were a grand tribute to his liberal ministry in England.

He was a ripe, accurate and candid scholar. He never was afraid of the truth and was among the first to recognize the value of the work of scientists for religion. As a man he was generous, sympathetic and true. England has no scholar now known to the world who can fill the large place he has occupied in the religious world for twenty years.

Register-Call: "The only man imputed to play Conkling in Colorado, is too interesting in the leaves to remain purely impersonal."

that the Register-Call alludes to it in the convention of May. Selected Grant delegates to Chicago. Rountt sat in front, and in an inveterate shepherd's crook and delegation followed him like

of the silver conference appears in this country, but its conclusion of the bimetallicists that original Bland bill. No country have free and unlimited coinage at a ratio which rates its market value. If commercial nations should agree ratio of one to fifteen and a no question that it would be America could hurry this by de-rance, to coin any more silver. reduce somewhat the price of gold bring monometallic coin and make silver far more valu-

e now has a libel suit on its governor Evans thus answers the his character. Whether he will or not is still a question. If his South Park and Denver Pacific and honest there will be little getting damages. There have, however, vague rumors about Mr.

The Pueblo News, after copying an article from the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, on the capital question, says: "We are glad to produce the above article, as the News, like its predecessor, the Democrat, is in strict accord with the movement; but we do not rely for success so much upon the blunders of Denver as upon the superior claims of the south, its numerical strength and the good sense of the people of the state. If some suitable point south of the divide can be agreed upon, (and we know of no sufficient reason why this cannot be done) the place so selected will be the future capital of Colorado. The plan of a convention, which organized in this office, is the only method by which an agreement can be reached, and it is time some steps were taken to make such action certain. It would be a burning shame if petty local jealousies or any other cause, could prevent a united effort upon this vital question; especially vital to the people of the south, and scarcely less so to the people of the entire state. This is a progressive state; our people are full of push and far-reaching energies; they demand a capital site, not only for the present but for all time, and while we would not detract one iota from the importance of Denver and the northern por-

"rich future, while this grand Empire of the South is marching with giant strides to fulfill its high destiny and to meet its marvelous possibilities, hence the seat of government should be settled in the midst; but words or word painting will not be sufficient; active, united, energetic action is required, and some one or more should take the initiative and call the people of the south together at some suitable place at an early day, and thus inaugurate a movement in a tangible way, that cannot fail of success. Will our friend of the Springs GAZETTE put the ball in motion?"

We will with pleasure aid in issuing such a call, but before that is done the south should be more stirred up on the subject. The papers from San Juan thus far have had little to say. But as they have always been for the south, they will not fail in this emergency. The early part of September will be soon enough for the convention.

Departed Glory.

The Times refers to the Denver & New Orleans railroad as "a great enterprise which is destined to connect this city by a direct line with the great commercial port of New Orleans and the most fertile regions of Texas." Now, is such really the design of the road? It is to be and remain an independent line? It is used to be the glory of the South Park that it was a Colorado railroad and an independent line. But that glory has departed.

ROUGH ON ROAD AGENTS.

Two More Killed - Robbery and Bloodshed Near the Black Range.

From the New Mexican.

The Black Range men have just had another little incident to break the monotony of mining talk, and give an interesting topic of conversation. Two more men were made to bite the dust in Socorro county on Thursday and there seems to be very little sympathy for them. Indeed there is very little reason why there should be as they were characters and very well calculated to advance the interests of the country or to heighten the morals of the community, besides the piece of work which led to their taking off was a dirty one and should have been summarily punished, as it was. The story as near as the reporter could gather it from a man who came up from the scene yesterday afternoon is as follows: Some time ago there moved to Grafton, one of the towns which have sprung up in the range within the last six months, a Japanese, who by his good habits and behavior soon became respected, and was looked upon as a useful member of the little community. He came to Grafton from Tombstone, where he had worked industriously and secured property. A day or two ago he started from Grafton with a two-horse team, intending to drive down into Arizona, but had not accomplished much of his journey when he was stopped by two men, armed to the teeth and of revolting appearance. The men proved to be what their appearance indicated, road agents of the worst kind. They at once ordered the Japanese to get down, and threatened to kill him. The poor fellow begged for mercy, but was told that he must die. They then demanded all the money he had and proceeded to search him. The victim readily gave up his pile and being unable to fight them, continued his protestations against their contemplated murder. He said that all he wanted was life. They might take his team, and during their stay they had quite an interesting target practice with some Mexicans.

In the meantime the Japanese, after the expiration of several hours, succeeded in regaining his liberty, and instead of starting out in pursuit of the thieves, and his plunder, he hastened to give information of the affair to the authorities of Socorro county. The officers were quick to respond and a sheriff's posse was soon in the field. The officers secured, by some means, an idea as to the programme to be carried out by the road agents and accordingly secreted themselves along the road leading from Engel.

The agents, after enjoying themselves for a time, hitched up their team and started off. They had gotten only a short distance from Engel when they were fired upon from ambush by the posse. The lead poured in thick and fast, and gave no chance whatever for defence or escape. Both men were killed instantly. One of them was literally riddled, and when examined was found to have been hit by five shots. The other had only one ball, which struck him behind the ear, and rendered further waste of lead upon him unnecessary. The team, goods, and most of the money of which they had deprived the Japanese, were recovered and returned to the owner. The names of the robbers are not known, or at least they have not been reported. Robbery in the Black Range don't go. The last time there was stealing there the thieves got the worst of it, and here is another instance of the bad policy of setting at naught the Socorro county authorities.

SITTING BULL SURRENDERS.

He and Some of His Followers in Captivity.

ST. PAUL, July 20.—The Pioneer Press has the following special from Fort Buford: Four

p. m.: Sitting Bull and about 200 people arrived at exactly twelve o'clock to-day, and surrendered arms and ponies to Major Brotherton. No speeches have yet been made as Sitting Bull and his orators were fatigued and hungry. They were placed in a camp between the post and boat landing, and are in Major Brotherton's charge as if in irons. A correspondent visited Sitting Bull after his lodge was erected and cheered the old man by informing him that he had seen his lost daughter who the Canadians had told him was in chains only a short time before, and that she was well and happy. He expressed a desire to talk after he had rested and eaten. The cavalcade, as it filed to the garrison, attracted much attention. It consisted of six army wagons loaded with squaws and children, followed by from twenty-five to thirty of Louis Legare's Red river carts well filled with baggage. Sitting Bull himself, his chiefs and his head men rode their ponies, and did not dismount and shake hands till they arrived at the place fixed upon for their camp. Sitting Bull has seemed more sullen and insolent than any of the chiefs that he has under his management, although kind treatment will soon satisfy him. The government has accepted his surrender in good faith. A dispatch has been forwarded to

WASHINGTON.

Garfield Still Improves.

Another Lunatic Caught.

Guiteau in His Prison Cell.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 1:30 p. m.—The president is passing a comfortable day and making steady progress toward convalescence. At this hour his pulse is 88 and temperature and respiration normal.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 7 p. m.—The president has passed an excellent day. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 88, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At present his pulse is 98, temperature 99.0, respiration 18.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBT. REYNOLDS.

The following was sent by the attending surgeons to consulting surgeons this evening:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 7 p. m.—During the past twenty-four hours the president's progress has been uniform and satisfactory. He had a good night and has expressed himself throughout the day as feeling comfortable. At 8:30 a. m. his pulse was 86, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 88, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At 7 p. m. his pulse was 98, temperature 99, respiration 19.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBT. REYNOLDS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 11 p. m.—The president has improved steadily all day and his condition to-night is in every way satisfactory. He has taken rather more than the usual amount of liquid refreshment, but has been allowed no solid food since manifestations of gastric disturbance on Monday, except toast saturated with the juice of roast beef. This afternoon the fever which came on late to-day was very light, and has at this hour nearly abated. The usual quantity of sulphate of morphia was administered hypodermically, and the patient is now asleep. All his symptoms are as favorable as could be desired. The wound is granulating now and showing healthy progress of healing. The fever has reached the lowest point and we are quite happy. I think in a few weeks he will be able to take a sea voyage. One hundred and fifty men are fitting a revenue cutter to take the president when he is well enough. It is expected the president and family will be able to go on the 15th of August. A swinging bunk is being provided for the president.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The president is better than any day yet, and he is mending fast. He had a long and good sleep last night and was much refreshed, and is stronger to-day. Pulse this a. m. 86 or within 11 of normal point; other conditions normal. Dr. Bliss says the president is getting along splendidly and we could not ask for greater progress than he is making.

"Do you consider him out of danger, doctor?" asked the reporter.

"He is convalescing nicely," replied the doctor, "there are dangers yet but so remote that we do not really fear them, still they might arise."

"He is not absolutely safe yet from blood poisoning, but that danger is not more than possible. He looks better to-day than ever before. The lines of his expression are better and natural like they were before he was hurt. He is gaining strength right along, and his appetite and digestion are good. He is stronger to-day than yesterday, and indeed the improvement of each day over the preceding one is plain. We feel he will recover, and we encourage him to think so. Once we had for several days very little hopes."

GUITEAU GETTING PARTICULAR.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Guiteau seems to think now that Corkhill has gone he can get more privileges. He told the guard this morning that he wanted three daily papers every day and better food than had been allowed him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Prison fare and discipline have taken much of the starch out of Guiteau, and have even had a willed effect upon his inordinate vanity. When first confined he made frequent complaints of his treatment. He regarded himself as an important personage, a prisoner of state, and demanded better care and treatment than was bestowed on his fellow prisoners whom he denominated common felons. He protested against being put on a level with other prisoners and said he was a gentleman accustomed to having the best fare. His demands were often made in an insulting manner and were usually ignored. He consumes every scrap of paper that he can get, writing about himself. He has not ceased to complain and demand better treatment but his manner is changed and he is more subdued and apparently begins to realize that others don't regard his crime in the light that he does. The other day he complained that he did not get coffee enough. The warden allowed him two cups at a meal, while other prisoners get only one. This revived his spirit of self-importance and he forthwith put on airs again. Then his extra allowance of coffee was cut off, whereupon he wrote a lengthy letter to the warden couched in offensive language, saying that he was not fit to have charge of a man of such importance. The warden paid no attention to the letter, and determined not to allow Guiteau another favor, but to confine him to the most rigorous prison treatment. The warden, his deputy, and the district attorney and his assistant are the only persons who are permitted to exchange any words with the prisoner. When it is necessary for one of these officers to see Guiteau, he is brought into the warden's office, locked inside with the official and guard stationed at the door. Guiteau has abandoned his complacency: at first in fall he was careful

and pants on with his pants rolled up and the last time he had nothing but pants. Corkhill's order to put him in solitary confinement and shut him off from sight of others has not been complied with as the jail has too many prisoners to admit of this besides the warden considers Guiteau's present mode of confinement about as solitary as can well be. Guiteau has no desire of escape as he knows the danger he would incur outside from popular indignation. He first heard the president was getting well from the talk of the guards. He anticipates a big sensational trial.

A DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A Washington special says: He is certainly going to get well. That was a very confident declaration made by Dr. Bliss about sundown last evening. His physicians are not willing to put any such confident declaration in their bulletins and within 24 hours even, have said they could not safely predict that the wound would not terminate fatally. The doctors seem to have one language for public and another for private persons, but the confidence of the people in the recovery of the president which has existed for a week has not been shaken. The president sat up twenty minutes yesterday, and it was found the pain in his back had disappeared, but curious, and some think suspicious, pains continue in his legs and feet. The reason why the word suspicious is attached to these pains by some of the physicians, is that there is a remote fear that the president after his recovery may be weak in his legs. He seems himself apprehensive of that, as he has frequently asked his attendants what they thought about it, and has expressed an earnest wish to be able to stand up to see whether or not his legs would still remain his servants. The first sensation when the bullet struck him was his knees gave way; he seems to have retained that sensation ever since, and still fears his knees may give way.

ANOTHER LUNATIC FOUND LOOSE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—George W. Seward, a deaf mute, was arrested yesterday while going from door to door in the city soliciting aid to defend the assassin Guiteau. In reply to a question Seward wrote on a slate, "Guiteau is a Frenchman. I am a Frenchman. He is all right to kill Garfield." The prisoner was arraigned this morning and remanded for further hearing.

Boorishness Still Lives.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The Republican of Waco, Texas, special says: The governor refused to co-operate for a thanksgiving day because of Garfield's recovery. Democrats and republicans alike condemn the act as insulting to the patriotism of Texas. The mayor will issue a proclamation to-morrow, calling on other cities to confer with him, arranging the day.

COLUMBUS, O., July 20.—The ministers and citizens of Texas sent Governor Foster assurance of their disapproval of Governor Roberts' refusal to proclaim a day of thanksgiving for the president's recovery.

STATE NEWS.

The Campau-Stickney Case.

DENVER, July 20.—In the Campau-Stickney civil case in the United States district court yesterday Judge Hallett decided in favor of Stickney. The suit was in reference to notes given by Campau to settle with Stickney's wife, whom it is alleged he seduced. The judge denied the motion for decree against Stickney, whom Campau claimed had blackmailed him, and said: "Where a man comes into a court of equity and confesses himself a libertine, the court will not inquire whether the woman was a strumpet." This decision will have a bearing on the prosecution of Stickney for the murder of Campau and Mrs. Devereaux.

Nearly a Murder.

DENVER, July 20.—Some time ago an item appeared in the papers about a well known married lady receiving severe injuries from a runaway horse. Now it appears that instead of a runaway horse it was nearly murder. One Charles Matthews, corner's juror and inquest clerk, well known here, who had intentions of eloping with another man's wife, and who was at that time criminally connected with her, after getting her in his power, abused her and on the day of the supposed runaway cut her face with a razor. Shortly after, the lady was taken sick and a doctor called in. While in the room the lady requested the doctor to take her home as Matthews would do her injury. When about to leave the room he heard the lady utter a cry and returned to find Matthews holding her with one hand and cutting her with a razor, inflicting two wounds on the breast and one four inches long on the neck, but not very serious. Matthews then attacked the doctor who managed to get away unhurt. For the lady's sake the matter was suppressed until to-day, when the lady returned to her home, a few miles in the country.

Prisoners Escape.

DENVER, July 20.—Early Tuesday morning five inmates of the county jail made their escape and have not been captured.

New Mining Company.

DENVER, July 20.—J. W. Simonon, of the New York Associated press, was to-day elected president of the Colorado Dry Placer Amalgamation company, with a new board of directors of his selection. The company own the patents of a simple machine greatly needed in working placer mines where water is scarce, or where the gold is so fine and light that it cannot be saved by the sluice process.

Row in a Saloon.

DENVER, July 20.—Last night about 12 o'clock George Kane, of Kokomo, raised a disturbance in a saloon on Holladay street, and after quarreling about some small matters with Larkins, he threw a beer glass through a window at the latter, and then attacked him with a knife, but bystanders interfered, taking the knife away. Kane then

Libel Suits.

DENVER, July 20.—The Denver & New Orleans railway company and Governor Evans, its president, to-day instituted a third suit against the Tribune for libel, in publishing another article, charging it to be inspired by the D. & N. O. company for their injury.

Good Luck and Honesty.

DENVER, July 20.—The News of to-morrow says recently Robert A. Riddle, of Philadelphia, went to the depot with the intention of going to Leadville. He had \$50,000 in government bonds in his valise which he handed to the porter of the Pullman car. Joseph Cheaney, who had a valise like Riddle's, left on the same train, and also handed his valise to the porter. Just before the train started Riddle decided to remain in Denver, pushing into the car grabbed, as he supposed, his grip sack. After his arrival at the hotel he discovered he had the wrong valise and telegraphed to the conductor to whom Cheaney delivered the valise after discovering the mistake. Riddle, on receiving his valise immediately left for the East.

RAILROAD LANDS.

An Interesting Case.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The secretary of the interior to-day referred the case of the Central Pacific railroad vs. State of California involving the right of title to certain lands within the limits of the company's grant in Alameda county to the attorney general for an opinion on the questions of law involved. This action, on the part of Secretary Kirkwood, will probably result in the speedy and final settlement of a long contested case of the lands in question, which were selected by California as indemnity school lands. After they had been withdrawn by the department for the benefit of railroads, they were ceded to the state in September, 1870. The company, however, has fully completed its road, and has, therefore, earned its lands under the original granting act in June, 1870. When the case was first brought before the department Mr. Schurz, in a decision, held that while he was of the opinion that the company had the better right to the lands, yet he considered certification to the state a final act of the department equivalent to a patent, and therefore the department had no further jurisdiction over the lands, nor any authority to issue patents to railroads.

No further action was taken by Secretary Schurz. Secretary Kirkwood soon after taking charge of the department considered the case, and to-day submitted a statement of facts relating to it to the attorney general, requesting his opinion upon the following questions of law:

First—Has the department jurisdiction in the premises? and

Second—Is there authority under the general laws and express provisions of the granting act of July, 1862, to issue patents to railroads for the lands in question?

ACTIVE AND PROSPEROUS.

Fair Business is Promised for the Future.

New York, July 20.—The Public's weekly table of clearing house transactions shows an increase in all towns, except Baltimore, where there was a decrease of 10.3 per cent. Following are the increases in detail:

New York	50.7
Boston	57.1
Philadelphia	23.2
Chicago	45.5
Cincinnati	38.4
St. Louis	46.6
Milwaukee	16
San Francisco	46.7
Pittsburgh	23.7
Louisville	33.8
New Orleans	22.2
Providence	18.8
Cleveland	16.4
Kansas City	29
Indianapolis	49.7
Hartford	28.5
New Haven	14.4
Lowell	9.4

Louisville is the city most remarkable for gains and for the week but five other cities exceed it forty per cent., and the returns are in no respect indicative of shrinkage in volume of legitimate business. For some time Boston has been increasing its exchanges at a rapid rate which indicates a considerable diversion of traffic from other cities and yet New York which has certainly suffered to some extent from the reduction of railroad rates does not appear to be doing badly. Baltimore falls behind this week in exchanges and has gained very little for several weeks past, but there is no reason to suppose that the war of rates has caused any important diversion of traffic from that city, though it seems to be at the disadvantage of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

There has been unusual speculative activity in cotton products and breadstuffs, which is not of a healthy character, but it does not find trade in such a condition as to make any serious disturbance possible. In short, the legitimate business of the country is on the whole healthy as well as very large and one must stand very close to the stock exchange in order to see a cloud on the horizon.

NEW MEXICO TO THE FRONT.

It Takes the Lead as the Land of Murder and Outrage.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 20.—The Las Vegas street railway begins operations to-morrow.

The Gazette's special from Glorieta gives information of the murder of two Mexicans this afternoon near the town of Pecos, thirty miles distant. One of the murdered men is named Romero, the other is not known. Full particulars are not yet received. The quarrel commenced over a tie contract, and Frank McPherson, the inspector for Walsen & Levy, shot and killed the two men and then made his escape on horseback. All the sheriffs of the neighboring counties have been telegraphed to arrest the murderer. One of the murdered men, Romero, had been wealthy one time, but lost all through dissipation.

The Gazette to-morrow publishes particulars of a dastardly murder at Silver City, Grant county, Monday night. S. Harvey, a cook at a hotel kicked a Chinaman dishwasher who complained to Deputy Marshal Lathier. He went to the hotel and undertook to arrest Harvey, who asked for papers. The marshal insolently demanded that he follow him. Harvey was at the time engaged in cutting meat and did not move, when the marshal shot him three times, instantly killing him. The marshal's case is up before the grand

Senator Miller of New York.

It is hotter in Tucson any way.

The Conkling men are now demoralized.

That southern convention is worrying the Denver people awfully.

Depew and Miller would make a strong senatorial representation for New York.

Tucson blankets are sufficient covering for this weather. Everybody should use them.

Local politicians will hereafter not try to wage a war with President Garfield on patronage.

One paper calls attention to the fact that we all, north and south, say "our president" and not "the president."

The Denver Times should wake up. The other evening paper is stealing its thunder on the capital question.

Stalwartism as exemplified in the New York legislature is brought into disrepute. It does not mean party loyalty.

Denver is so excited about the capital question that she does not realize Pueblo is gradually taking away its trade.

Senatorial candidates will handle the capital question delicately. The south will have a memory good for fifteen months.

Mr. Miller is now within five votes of an election. If he continues to gain as heretofore he will be elected next Thursday.

Ex-Senator Conkling says his successor shall not be chosen before the adjournment. Is New York state owned by this gentleman?

Notwithstanding all that may be said about our hot weather, Colorado would be a very pleasant, cool, refreshing summer resort for Arizona.

Governor Colquhoun, of Georgia, is now considered the model governor. At the meeting of the legislature last week, he said he had nothing to communicate.

The stalwart effort in the New York legislature to secure the election of two democratic senators has been defeated not by the "Old Guard," but in spite of it.

It will create a very favorable impression east to talk now about the necessity of double blankets on summer nights in Colorado. Don't give this information to anyone in Colorado however.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE says the spoil system has had no apologists or defenders since July 2. Who are the men that relied upon it previous to that date?

Senator Conkling and his crowd of 300.

The Leadville Democrat sees something to be thankful for in the attempted assassination of Garfield. It has virtually crushed the political element that existed by stirring up sectional strife.

Denver is awake to combinations. It should make one also if it has any friends. It might gain the help of Leadville on the ground that Leadville money is building her magnificent blocks, opera house and other magnificent improvements.

The grand jury has put off the consideration of the star route rascalities until next October. Meanwhile the republican national committee cannot afford to have the chief conspirator remain as one of its officers. The party makes itself accessory to these frauds by keeping such a man in office.

Mr. Eugene Field, who takes a position on the Tribune to-morrow, has the reputation of being the brightest paragrapher in the west. He must win his laurels before he can wear them here, however. Mr. Day of the Solid Muldoon is generally recognized as the brightest paragrapher in the state.

The Inter-Ocean suggests that Denver send out orators throughout the state to advocate the capital question. This is a capital suggestion. Our county commissioners will gladly give these orators our court house to show that El Paso should vote for Denver because of the liberal proportion of the state expenses paid by Arapahoe.

We gave yesterday a short biographical sketch of Senator Miller. He is comparatively unknown outside of New York. But he is still young, being only 43 years of age, and has not been in politics long enough to have a national reputation. He must have decided ability and character to have been picked out of the long list of candidates.

It is now generally understood that Secretary Blaine originated the term "stalwart" which has been borrowed by ex-Senator Conkling's friends. Secretary Blaine first used the term in the Maine state convention of 1877 when in the name of the "stalwart republicans of Maine" he protested against the southern conciliatory policy of President Hayes.

It now looks as though the Denver board of commerce will make a grand struggle for the capital. This will be better for Pueblo than to have the capital as it will divert Denver merchants from the more important question of controlling trade and aid Pueblo materially in her effort to surpass Denver as a commercial point. Pueblo with her push and far-sightedness is a fair antagonist to its larger and stronger rival.

The Pueblo Chieftain urges that county printing should not go outside of the counties provided it can be done there. This is right. Experience has shown that local printing houses can give as good work at as reasonable prices as outside parties have been doing it for. Culver, Page & Hoyne, among other foreign houses, has been doing a good deal of Colorado county work. When this firm had the monopoly it asked very high prices. We have known it to charge eight dollars a thousand for letter heads, which local printing offices would have done for six dollars. Lake, Arapahoe, El Paso, and many other counties are now patronizing home industries entirely. Other counties should follow their example.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion regarding the benefit the Denver & New Orleans road will be to Denver. Ex-Governor Evans as usual, has embarked in the enterprise as a philanthropic effort to benefit Denver. The following from the Tribune shows that the philanthropic feature is not generally appreciated:

There is much bitter feeling among the Denver stockholders of the Denver & New Orleans at the course which Ex-Governor Evans has taken concerning the road. He seems to be acting simply as a tail to Jay Gould's kite and in direct enmity to the city's interests. How our merchants could have expected anything else after their experience with Evans, it is difficult to understand. His record in the Denver Pacific and the South Park should have been regarded as sufficient. The injunction which Polk issued gave to Evans the right to "put money in the purse," is the ruling motive of his life, and he was as certain to do it in the Denver & New Orleans transaction as he has been to do it in all others with which he has been connected. Arapahoe county owes him some very old accounts for the way in which he has used it, and through a process of phantasmagoria and a check drawn to a certain interest, it has his own pockets. It is plain that his plan is to make Pueblo, as nearly as he can, a center of the state, and while this may be a very good thing for Pueblo, it is a very bad thing for Denver. The wonder is that any one who was ever connected with him took the risk of renewing the connection. The South Park deal was a successful one for the stockholders, but no part of its success was due to Evans. The road was secured along the first place by John W. Smith, and it only remained for Evans to take it over and make it a money-making machine for the Denver & New Orleans line. The only thing which Evans did was to get Arapahoe to act as his company man, and then to turn it over to a vote-taking agency. His grand plan in selling out to Jay Gould was not calculated to help either Denver or Colorado. Under certain circumstances the Denver & New Orleans might have been made to pay, but there is no hope for it now. The fact remains that Evans has simply an instrument for Jay Gould's revenge at the expense of Colorado interests, and Evans is acting as his tool in this matter. The Denver is to be a center of the state, and it is no business by reason of its old contracts, and the fact that it is the center of the state. The Denver & New Orleans road is a money-making machine for the Denver & New Orleans line. The only thing which Evans did was to get Arapahoe to act as his company man, and then to turn it over to a vote-taking agency. His grand plan in selling out to Jay Gould was not calculated to help either Denver or Colorado. Under certain circumstances the Denver & New Orleans might have been made to pay, but there is no hope for it now. The fact remains that Evans has simply an instrument for Jay Gould's revenge at the expense of Colorado interests, and Evans is acting as his tool in this matter. The Denver is to be a center of the state, and it is no business by reason of its old contracts, and the fact that it is the center of the state.

The events of the past two weeks have shown beyond cavil that this is a Christian nation. The most honest expression of public sentiment is always to be found in trying times like these we have just passed through. Every dispatch and editorial has a Christian coloring. Statesmen who possibly never pray asked Christians to pray for the president's recovery. The American people believe in the efficacy of prayer, and in an overruling Providence. The sneers of infidels were silent. The nation in its distress looked to God. It is evident that the people as a mass have not departed from the faith of their fathers. Without going into any discussion about the truth of the Christian religion, we must note its superiority in such a test over what science or falsely styled liberalism would put in its place. Grant even that the Christian faith is founded on error and illusion, still we must admit the nation was safer, happier, and more restful with it. The believer could exclaim with Charles Sumner speaking of the doctrine of equality of rights, "If it is an error, it is an error which I love; if it is a fault, it is a fault which I shall be slow to denounce; if it is an illusion, it is an illusion which I pray may envelop the world in its angelic arms." Had this been a nation of materialists, there could have been no hope, only cold, dogged despair. There would have been no higher, overruling power to appeal to and rest on. Say what we may, the nation was thrilled and comforted by the words in the dispatch of Rockwell which were used by Garfield sixteen years ago in a similar crisis: "God renews and the government at Washington still lives."

There is one subject the state press might agitate with profit, and that is the very poor service given it by the Western Union company. The dispatches do not come through promptly and it causes endless annoyance. We have been trying to present at a large expense a good market report to our readers. But it is impossible. Sometimes we don't get any reports and nearly every night only a partial one. There is no good reason why the company should not have the market reports all in during the earlier part of the evening. So far as we know Superintendent Armstrong is doing his best to supply the report but the company will not give him the facilities. The number of wires is totally inadequate for the business. The Western Union cannot have much newspaper sympathy in its struggles, if it does not reform.

The Denver News says that Jefferson, Weld, Boulder and Clear Creek, among other counties, ought to vote for Denver as the capital. Why? Denver by its ways took the capital from Jefferson. She fought Boulder's University bill, and after receiving her support on the appropriation bill basely deserted her. She cheated all the cattle counties in the assessment which should give her strength in Weld. Through the last legislature her representatives fought Clear Creek in every way. Surely these enemies should support Denver. As to the rest, Arapahoe has always opposed them whenever her interests conflicted. The northern counties must have great love and devotion for Denver.

The Denver Republican takes up the Chieftain's unfeeling remarks on the press association as follows: "The Pueblo Chieftain did not have a representative present at the recent state editorial association meeting and hence designates it as a 'gathering of the small fry journalists at Denver,' and says it 'in no manner represented or reflected the real newspaper talent of the state.' Oh! why didn't Lambert come up?"

According to our dispatches of to-day, a quarter of a million of Germany's best mechanics and laborers are coming to this country. The protective system seems to be working elegantly there. It may be remarked that they are coming to a protection country. But if it is protection that benefits the laboring classes, Germany's laborers should remain at home, as Germany has a more stringent protection system and hence the laborers should be better off there.

THE REVOLUTION.

The question of reform in the civil service has been generally and fully discussed in connection with the recent terrible experience. But it has been a one-sided discussion as the spoils system has had since the end of July no apologist or defender. This shows a most remarkable change in public sentiment. During the last administration the leaders of the republican party in congress and in the states were in the main defenders of the spoils system and sneers at President Hayes' civil service reform measures. These men are now silent or frankly acknowledge their error. Such a change in public sentiment could only have been wrought by some terrible trial like that the country has just passed through. The advanced clear-headed thinkers have for years seen the dangers of the spoils system and vainly endeavored to convince the country of it. Now this terrible act of the assassin has revealed this danger to the country, and it now loudly calls for reform. Few well-balanced people believe that the attempted assassination was the result of any conspiracy, or that Guiteau had an accomplice in his crime. Still most people believe that the attempt would not have been made, had not the recent struggle at Albany taken place.

Since the inauguration of the spoils system the most arduous, constant and delicate duty of the president and his cabinet has been in disposing of patronage. This is not only burdensome to the executive department, but is injurious to the government. The consideration of an important question in finance or diplomacy should not be set aside or interfered with by the professional office-seeker. But it has been. The president has been compelled to use his greatest skill and tact and most of his time in the settlement of questions of patronage. Instead of giving his best energies to the more important questions of government. The same is equally true of the cabinet. Their efforts to secure reforms and efficiency in their departments have been considerably weakened by the attention they have been compelled to give to office seekers. This is too mean and disagreeable work for our rulers to be called on to perform. The most effectual remedy will be to make all appointments to office for life, removal only to be made on account of incompetency or dishonesty. This can easily be fixed by law. A law might also make appointments to all subordinate offices dependent on the results of an examination. This would take from such offices as the collector of the port of New York, all patronage, and thus make the office less valuable to politicians. Had there been such a law, the recent fight over the collectorship would not have been made. These reforms would be simple and effective, and it is to be hoped that popular sentiment will demand their embodiment in legislation this winter.

ALARMED AND FRIGHTENED.

The great metropolitan papers of Denver are all alarmed about the capital question, all of them having given considerable space recently to stir up the Denverites to the importance of the question. The News recommends that ballots be sent out. The Inter-Ocean thinks that orators should be sent, while the Republican urges that a mass meeting of the citizens be held. These are all excellent suggestions and should be acted upon immediately. None of them will do any hurt and it will make the campaign more lively. The capital will go south of the Divide anyway, but the victory will be all the more pleasant to have a respectable sort of an opposition. It is daily becoming more evident that the south has only to agree on one city to have the capital and this the south will do. We urge southern papers to take up this question vigorously. We can no longer be outvoted and snubbed.

But as we said above, we want to have Denver make a struggle, simply for the fun of it will put into the canvass. We suggest that they are not putting forward all their strong arguments. There is the \$5,000 state appropriation last winter to improve the capital grounds, which the state will lose, if the capital goes elsewhere. It is true that other cities were willing to give the grounds and improve them without charge to the state. But the fact remains that Denver wanted the capital badly enough to generously expend the \$5,000 on the capital grounds at the state's expense, and this money will be lost if the capital goes elsewhere. Again Denver secured the passage of a bill by which the best and most valuable school lands in the state shall be sold at a nominal figure, so that Denver may have a beautiful park. If the capital is not located at Denver, the state will not enjoy this park provided at the expense of the state school fund. We might also suggest other arguments, such as Arapahoe's generosity in allowing other counties to contribute more than their share to the state's expenses, also the disinterested manner in which her entire senatorial delegation strove to secure such legislation as would have paralyzed the Denver & Rio Grande and other local railroad corporations in their efforts to give railroad communications in various parts of the state. But we will not crowd these suggestions.

BALANCE OF POWER

The Denver Press, in an article on the location of the capital, gives some figures which show that Denver has no easy struggle to get the capital. It says:

Having presented in a former number of the Press the law governing the permanent establishment of the capital, we advance with arguments to show the danger that menaces its defeat for Denver in the absence of active steps for its retention. Taking the gubernatorial vote of last autumn as a basis of the popular vote of the state, we find from official sources that it aggregates 63,420. Now it requires a majority of all these votes—an excess of 28,710—to insure its location at Denver or elsewhere. An analysis of the vote which naturally belongs to Denver will give some idea of her strength. These are embraced from territorial continuity and easy access in the counties of Arapahoe, Jefferson, Douglas, Clear Creek, Summit, Gilpin, Boulder, Weld and Larimer and a portion of Park. Here are the tables of the voting population named: Arapahoe, 7,890; Jefferson, 1,684; Douglas, 613; Clear Creek, 2,601; Summit, 2,647; Gilpin, 2,083; Boulder, 2,413; Weld, 1,429; and Larimer, 1,224. Park county gives 1,324. Now

should every vote be cast in the counties named for Denver, she would still be in the minority of 4,244. The county of Boulder has grievances against Denver which she would take pleasure in settling no doubt, by voting for another city. It would therefore be fair to deduct one-half her vote, which would leave Denver in the vocative 5,460 votes. Lake county gives 3,108 votes, an excess of 2,352 over Arapahoe.

There will be scattering votes in the southwestern part of the state for Denver, but it is fair to presume the great body of the vote will be given for Pueblo. The contest will largely hinge on Lake county, and should Leadville come into the race, but little could be expected from that quarter. Should Lake, El Paso and Pueblo combine, as matters now stand, Denver would be defeated. The Denver & Rio Grande and South Park railroad companies, have it in their power to elect Pueblo, should they think proper to do so. The vote in Douglas county by active efforts, might be largely influenced for this city, but it will naturally gravitate to Pueblo in the absence of it. The advantages offered by this city, chiefly in its being the metropolis of the state, its railway facilities, and concentration of capital. But the popular mind may be largely influenced in favor of securing a geographical center for the selection of a permanent seat of government, and thus be prejudiced against Denver. Colorado Springs comes nearer being the center than Pueblo and, if a candidate, may secure a larger vote on this ground. We have endeavored to approximate the vote on this question, and said enough to justify the opinion that Denver will be defeated in the contest, unless there is organization and action taken to prevent it.

The above is very candid and shows that the south, by combining, may put the capital south of the Divide. This may be clearly seen by a look at the vote by counties in the last election. In the figures given by the press, the vote for Weaver is taken in account. We give only the vote for Garfield and Hancock which explains the slight discrepancy. The counties north of the Divide cast the following vote:

Arapahoe	7,890
Boulder	2,083
Clear Creek	2,601
Douglas	613
Elbert	571
Gilpin	2,083
Grand	1,324
Jefferson	1,684
Larimer	1,224
Summit	2,647
Weld	1,429
Total	22,184

The counties south of the Divide cast the following vote:

Beaumont	418
Chaffee	2,323
Conjoe	1,219
Costilla	713
Custer	2,358
El Paso	1,731
Fremont	1,136
Gunnison	572
Huerfano	998
La Plata	604
Las Animas	1,900
Ouray	807
Pueblo	1,084
Rio Grande	1,496
Saguache	880
San Juan	420
Total	20,619

The remaining counties are Lake and Park which cast the following vote:

Lake	7,918
Park	1,324
Total	9,242

Now these counties have usually been included with the southern counties and acted with them. They are not unlikely to join in the movement with the south to secure the capital for the south. If they do the vote by sections north and south will be as follows:

Northern counties	22,184
Southern counties	29,918
Total vote	52,097

Now it will be claimed that even if all these counties unite to put the capital south of the Divide, a large vote for Denver will be cast in them, particularly in Lake. This is true. But it is equally true that Denver will not hold the northern vote solid. Jefferson will remember the selfish manner in which Denver has treated Golden. The unjust assessment in Arapahoe is still remembered by the cattle men of Elbert and Weld and will be remembered in the coming contest. Boulder who stood by Arapahoe in the reappropriation bill has not forgotten how Arapahoe's representatives dishonestly deserted them at the last moment. Politically, Arapahoe has always been selfish and has no strength. Her representatives in the last legislature by a series of blunders and selfish acts succeeded in antagonizing every powerful element in the legislature. If the contest narrows down to one city in the south and Denver, the city in the south will receive a large vote in the north, not because the south is loved more, but Denver less.

Now the way to bring this about is to hold a convention in the south and agree upon one city that all shall support. At present we are divided. The south has failed to exercise its proper political influence heretofore on account of want of union. Let us not repeat the mistakes. Of course we all have preferences, but we should submit them to the will of the majority. The city should be selected which will receive the strongest support both in the north and south.

Another Reason for Thanksgiving.

Denver Inter-Ocean.

Perhaps it has not entered into the mind of man to conceive some of the changes that would have occurred had General Garfield died of his wounds. Now there is ex-Gov. Routh, than whom, probably, no man felt more indignant over the assassination. Under the promises made by Conkling at Chicago, Routh must have become postmaster general in Mr. Arthur's cabinet. That is, he would have been offered the place, and would, of course, under the circumstances, and displaying his usual good sense, have declined it.

About the worst rebel paragraph we have seen is the following from the Omaha Herald: Jefferson Davis is now the object of a great deal of malignant hate from his associates in the late war, and a cheap and foolish dislike to him animates many narrow-minded blockheads in the north. If, however, Albert Sidney Johnston had survived Shiloh and Lee had taken possession of Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg, Jefferson Davis would have been a great man, a hero, the head of triumphant revolution.

As the soldiers in the south all join in the severe criticism of Davis, it is to be presumed that it was written by one of the rebel home guards or northern sympathizers. Was the late leader of the democratic party in Colorado the author?

The chances for the election of Miller and Lapham seem to be improving. The following facts are from the congressional directory: Mr. Warner Miller was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1838, and is now 43 years of age. He graduated at Union college in 1860 and began to teach. On the breaking out of the rebellion he entered as a private in the Fifth New York cavalry. He rose to the rank of lieutenant. He served largely in the Shenandoah valley and was taken prisoner at Winchester. After the close of the war he devoted himself to business pursuits, in which he has been very successful. He began his political career in 1873, when he went as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention that nominated Grant for a second term. In 1875 and 1876 he served in the New York legislature. In 1878 he was elected to congress and again in 1880. He is a young man of great promise and ability.

Mr. Elbridge G. Lapham was born in Farmington, New York, in 1814. He was brought up on a farm. Later he attended the Canandaigua academy, where he was a classmate of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. He studied civil engineering and was employed on the Southern Michigan railroad. This business did not suit him and he turned his attention to law. He was admitted in 1844 and since then has practiced in Canandaigua county. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1864. In 1874 he was elected to congress and has been regularly re-elected since. He is now 67 years of age.

LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed from Exchanges.

Robinson Crusoe is published in the Franklin Square Series.

New York has a daily Jewish newspaper, published in Hebrew.

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ROCHESTER, New York, July 14.-A comet has been discovered by J. H. Peltier, of Rochester, New York, on July 13, at 5 hours 40 minutes, north, declination 39 degrees. This comet is not visible to the naked eye, and its movements are slow. SW. 10° E. 6° per day. It is situated in the constellation Auriga, about four degrees south of the star α Aurigae, the "Kaleid." It is about seven degrees east of the star β Capella. Its position is thus nearly the same as that of the large comet, which appeared three weeks since. As the comet at 6.39 o'clock p. m., it is not visible in the morning, it rises at two minutes past midnight, and, during the morning, it is not visible from the point of view from which it appears to be easily found. It can be seen, we hope, on a large opera or field glass. It will be a

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Persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please be known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot be held responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. All subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly are paid off in advance. The authorized collector and editor for the Gazette Publishing Company, or claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette to effect any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE are to be handed in not later than Thursday. Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them. Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

More tourists are visiting Pike's Peak this season than ever before.

Janitor will enter a horse company at the tournament, in August.

Manager Welch, of the Opera House, informs us that the Hazel Kirke company have been for dates in August.

Alderman Noble left yesterday afternoon on an extended visit east, where his family has been for some time past.

Dr. W. A. Turney of Marion, Ohio, is in the city on a visit to his son, Mr. G. W. Turney. He will make quite an extended visit.

Numerous cow boys have been in the city several days past. They are rounding up the upon the plains in the immediate vicinity of the city.

We are requested to state that the horse ran against the roan horse at Terry's on Friday afternoon was not Robin's Joe as reported in the GAZETTE.

The GAZETTE publishing company, as agents of the Allan Line Royal steamships, requested to note that the steamship Peñon's next departure from Boston will be on 28th, at 11 a. m.

Dr. Hughes, of the auditor's office of the over & Rio Grande, has been appointed to responsible position of station agent for road at Pueblo, and will leave for his new duty to-morrow.

Local dancing hops are now given at the various Manitou hotels nightly, excepting today. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings they are given by the Manitou club, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings by the Beebees.

"We are fifty per cent out," writes a ranchman to the Fairplay Plume, referring to the alt of the round-up. "Whether they have or been driven out of the country we do not know." Only about fifty cows and calves known to be dead, and where the large remainder of the strays have gone to is a question that is hard to answer. This, of course, is principally to the Territorial round-up, the most reliable reports indicate that nothing similar will be the case in the northeastern part of the park.

DISSATISFIED CAMPERS.

Another Letter From the Denizens of Engleman's Canon.

The Editor of the Gazette: ENGLEMAN'S CANON, MANITOU, July 14, 81.—I wish, as one of the campers above Iron Ute, to acknowledge publicly my obligations to Mr. A. (?) for his "explanation" which appeared in the GAZETTE of July 13th, and to endorse most cordially all that has said of the real cause of complaint over defilement of the clear, cold water of axon creek, which all do, or should, prize highly.

There are some mistaken notions, seemingly, about camping and campers which may as well be alluded to while the subject is being treated. I claim that because we are campers, voluntarily, for various reasons, it does not follow that we are vulgar, coarse or filthy in our personal habits, or that we are ill-bred, lacking in civil and polite behavior to all. Some of us have left good homes in distant states to spend the summer in this delightful spot. We have brought our characteristics, our tastes, our habits and our manners with us and we are carrying out our ideas of living in simple, cleanly and healthful way; and to this, we must of necessity be very particular, at all times and in all places, to make, as far as possible, surroundings which will help us in all hygienic and sanitary relations.

A slovenly, careless woman or man will be the same in ever so nicely appointed home, and, of course, in camp; but camping does not necessarily make her or him untidy.

The inmates of our tent have been amazed and indignant at the impertinence of strangers to us—roaming over these hills—whether they come from Colorado Springs or elsewhere is not important—surely if they ever professed even the show of good manners it must have been considered by them a useless and inconvenient commodity and, consequently, left at home.

While admitting that, to one entirely unaccustomed to camp life, there is a good deal of novelty, and, professing ourselves perfectly willing and glad to afford any information and to show the interior arrangements of our tent whenever desired, politely by ladies or gentlemen to confer that favor, we do most strenuously object to having our private grounds invaded, our tents peered into and ourselves impudently stared at as "curiosities of Manitou" without so much as a word, or civil bow, even. If a man's house is his castle, certainly a woman's tent should be considered safe from all intrusion.

A CAMPER.

BOLD THIEVES.

With a Knife at Her Throat a Lady is Robbed.

Two Burglars Secure Their Booty in Colorado Springs.

One of the most audacious robberies in the history of crime was committed in the very heart of the business portion of Colorado Springs last Sunday evening. Two thieves entered Prewitt's block, on Tejon street, before 11 o'clock at night, sneak into a sleeping apartment and steal the rings off a lady's fingers and a watch from under her pillow.

The facts in the case are as follows: Mrs. Hopkins, the wife of Mr. T. E. Hopkins, the photographer, had retired to her sleeping apartment adjoining the photograph rooms, in the Prewitt block, at about the hour of 9 o'clock. Mrs. Hopkins did not lock the door, as she expected Mr. Hopkins to return soon. Between 10 and 11 o'clock Mrs. Hopkins was awakened by the sound of footsteps in her room, and before she had realized what was progressing she saw a man bending over her bed with a knife in his hand. The knife was pressed against her throat and she was commanded to tell where her money was. Half dead with terror, she replied that she had no money. The man then said, "You have rings on, I will take them," and so saying he coolly stripped a plain gold and a diamond ring from her fingers.

Mrs. Hopkins observed that there was another man in the room who was engaged in ransacking the bureau. He had placed a dark lantern on a table and by its light she was able to see what was going on.

The ruffian, with his knife at her throat, demanded of her to tell whether she had any other jewelry. She replied that her gold watch was under the pillow. The fellow found the watch, and the man at the bureau having finished his labors, the two quickly took their leave. The value of the property taken was about \$300.

When recovered from her fright Mrs. Hopkins informed her husband of the robbery and the police was put in possession of the facts. The robbery is certainly one of the most audacious on record in this city and it is to be hoped that the villains will be arrested.

RUBY CAMP MINES.

Progress Making on Several Good Claims.

The Elk Mountain Pilot of the 14th inst. published at Irwin, gives the following items of interest concerning mines in Ruby Camp owned by gentlemen in this city. The Pilot says: "The plans of Col. Geo. DeLaVergne, president of the Silver Mountain Mining company, for the development of the Ve nango mine, are arranged so that the mine will be opened by an adit following the vein in from the west end and a cross-cut tunnel tapping the vein under the present workings at a depth of 250 feet, which will enable the company to work 100 men per day and furnish enough good ore to run a 60-stamp mill. The ore at present depth averages 120 ounces silver per ton, some of it running over 1,000 ounces.

"The Ruby Chief, under the able management of Charles Defferbaugh, is being placed in excellent shape to ship continuously. This mine is the oldest and one of the best in camp. Hoisting machinery is on the road in, and within a month their whistle will be heard regularly, and their output of choice ore will add materially to our daily yield. They have 8,000 tons in sight.

"Work on the shaft of the Forest Queen mine has been suspended at present owing to it being at a depth that it cannot be worked to an advantage without machinery, which is over one hundred and eighty feet. We understand that machinery is being shipped and will be in place on the mine some time this month. Work still progresses in the tunnel."

The Leadville Team.

The list of the Tabor horse team, Leadville, to compete for the belt to be given the company making the best time at the state tournament at Colorado Springs August 9th, is as follows: "Will Havens, captain; S. McKussick, plugman; Al Marshmon, assistant plugman; Herman Kentzler, pipeman; Ed Campbell, Walter Pollard, James Canavan, Ed Nathan, S. S. Lane, Joe Holden, W. T. Jackson." This is nearly the same team commanded by Mr. Havens last year, and the captain and the rest of the team are confident of success on this occasion, and fully expect to bring home the belt.

COLORADO AGRICULTURE.

Some General Information Concerning an Important Industry.

From the Colorado Farmer.

Agriculture in Colorado is an entirely different pursuit from that practiced in the east, and the farmer who comes to the state and enters upon the cultivation of the soil in the style he has been accustomed to, will find that failure is more likely to crown his endeavors than success. He has much to unlearn. It is best to abandon old notions and begin anew. Dependent upon irrigation for the growth of his crops, he must study the methods and meet the requirements of the climate. With a fixed purpose in his mind to overcome all the obstacles that daily present themselves to him, it will not be long before the new order of things will become familiar, and, once understood, the methods, he may rely upon nature for the rest. Bountiful harvests will cheer his heart and fill his pocket. Irrigation is dreaded because it is not understood. Yet it is almost as old as civilization, and Oriental countries have depended upon it for uncounted ages. The records of ancient history are full of it and to-day in India, China and elsewhere in Asia long and expensive irrigating canals are the reliance of millions to whom a failure of water would be starvation and death.

In the early history of Colorado small ditches by individuals were constructed, covering only the meadow or bottom-lands. But the selection of Union Colony (in 1870) of Colorado for the settlement of a new town

caused the construction of the first large canal to cover the plains proper, or uplands, running several miles back from the stream. This successful enterprise was followed by others of like corporate nature, and no large amount of English capital is being spent in the construction of canals covering from thirty thousand to seventy-five thousand acres of land. An immense impetus has been given to the agricultural development of the country by these companies, and the rapid increase of population keeps up a demand that the farmers are not able to supply, neither will they be for a number of years. Hence good prices will be the rule, while bad seasons are the exception, in the experience of farmers.

The agriculture of the state is confined to the valleys, of which we mention the principal: The Cache-la-Poudre, a valley thirty-five miles long, with an abundant supply of water; the Big and Little Thompson, the St. Vrain; Left Hand and Boulder, in Boulder county; Ralston, Clear Creek, and South Platte. These are the principal agricultural valleys in Northern Colorado, and here two-thirds of the grain and vegetables of the state are raised. Something like three-quarters of a million bushels of wheat, and about the same quantity of oats, barley, rye, corn and potatoes are raised.

South of Denver the main producing valleys are the Fox-tail-Bouffe, Arkansas, Las Animas and Rio Grande. In these not so much progress has been made in turning their countless acres into cultivated fields and gardens; but attention of late has been attracted to this part of the state, and the next few years will see a rapid progress in the development of Southern Colorado, not only in agriculture but in horticulture.

The price of land and water combined averages twenty dollars per acre in the north, but there are thousands upon thousands of acres to be had at nominal prices in the south; and these the coming farmers must go to lay the firm foundations of future prosperity for themselves, their posterity and the state.

Robert E. Lee Litigation.

The Leadville Herald says that the suit in Denver just held of Mrs. M. S. Rogers vs. J. Y. Marshall and others, is quite a complicated one, and though a decision is not yet rendered, the evidence is all in and the arguments closed. The case in no way affects the title of the present owners of the Robert E. Lee mine, it is simply brought to recover damages against Marshall, Sigafus, Crowell, Howbert and others because of the purchase of the one-third interest in the mine, at one time owned by Mrs. Rogers, and which it is alleged in the complaint was bought from her for forty-five thousand dollars under false representations. The complaint states that J. Y. Marshall was the sole attorney for the plaintiff at the time and the other purchasers were partners in ownership. There are many points of law in the case and it is difficult to fully explain the matter, but it at least seems reasonable to suppose that after a person had made a free full deed to an interest the courts cannot and will not award a further consideration than the amount at that time accepted. Because the mine afterwards turned out immensely valuable, is no just cause why greater consideration should be received. In regard to fraud or misrepresentation being made by such men as Irving Howbert, Ben Crowell or J. Y. Marshall, it seems at least very improbable to any one knowing the men. The value represented in the suit is about three-quarters of a million of dollars and therefore is worth fighting for by both parties.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The White River Utes Still the Cause of Grave Apprehensions From the Denver Republican.

Benjamin Lukeman, of Company B, Sixth United States Infantry, arrived in the city last night, on his way to White River agency. He procured a twenty days' furlough on July 4, and left for a visit to the east. But when he reached St. Louis he received a dispatch commanding his immediate return to his company. The orders were from General McCook, commanding at the Agency, who stated that an Indian uprising was imminent. General McKenize was hotly pursuing the Pah-Utes, and it was expected they would seek refuge with the White River Utes, when they would probably join and stand fight. Lukeman stated that a band of Dakota Indians, fully one hundred strong, had joined the White River, a fact which causes the soldiers some foreboding.

In speaking of Meacham and his doings, he said he thought that, should Meacham ever return to the agency, the soldiers would hang him without ceremony. At one time when Meacham was speaking in council, the soldiers hooted him down and obliged him to stop talking.

Deputy Sheriff Tell is at Bijou Basin on important official business.

Sheriff Smith returned from a trip to Leadville on the owl train Sunday morning.

"Pointer Jim" is now being dined on gun powder and minced liver preparatory to the coming race with "Seldomfed."

A small fire was seen burning on Cheyenne mountain, Sunday afternoon, but all traces of it had disappeared yesterday.

Governor Pitkin spent Sunday with his family at the Manitou house and returned to Denver yesterday morning.

The W. C. T. U. meets regularly the first and third Tuesdays of every month in the parlor of the Congregational church at 4 o'clock.

Those of the Pueblo excursionists who visited Manitou on Sunday and were not provided with lunches, made the Cliff house their headquarters.

BILLY THE KID.

At Last the Bullet Finds its Billet.

New Mexico's Noted Outlaw Shot by a Sheriff.

LAS VEGAS, July 18.—The Gazette has positive information this morning from Fort Sumner of the death of "Billy the Kid." This noted desperado was killed at Fort Sumner on the Pecos river on the 14th by Pat Garrett, sheriff of Lincoln county.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 18.—County Sheriff Garrett arrived at Sumner on the eve of the 14th. Late in the night he went to Pete Maxwell's house and went in. Two men were left to guard the door. Garrett said to Pete, who was in bed, "I understand that 'Billy the Kid' is here." Pete answered that he was. Garrett was standing at the foot of the bed and there was but little light in the room. Billy just then stepped into the room in his stocking feet; he had a six shooter in one hand and a knife in the other. He saw Garrett standing at the foot of the bed, and asked in Spanish, "Who is that?" Pete didn't answer, but managed to indicate to Garrett that the other person was the Kid, and jumped to the upper end of the bed.

Billy again asked "who's that?" and as he did so Garrett fired striking the Kid through the heart who fell back dead.

An inquest was immediately held and the dead man was fully identified as the noted desperado who struck terror to all the cattle men in the Pecos country. Billy had been roaming around the country in the neighborhood of Fort Stanton since he killed Deputy Sheriff Bell and Olinger in Lincoln and escaped early in May, a few days before he was sentenced to hang for the murder of Deputy Sheriff William H. Brady, of Lincoln county, during the war of the stockmen known as the Lincoln county war. He has been living since then on ranches near Fort Sumner. He has been recently going about disguised as a Mexican, so well painted as to deceive people who had known him. He was reported to have gathered a band of Texans and coming up to the Red River country to begin cattle stealing again. There is great joy among cattle men over his death. Garrett, who led the party that rounded up the Kid and band last December, at Stinking Springs, is loudly praised.

The Kid was about 23. He was born in New York city, and has been passing several years under the name of Billy Bonney. His real name was McCarthy. He was buried at Fort Sumner.

From Tuesday's Daily.

FOR THE FIREMEN.

Notes of Interesting Matters at Home and Abroad.

The Nevada avenue track is going to be in splendid condition.

Chief Pixley, of the Colorado Springs Fire department, is the champion bowler of Colorado.

A patent automatic starter will be used at the coming tournament.

It looks as though the Pueblo department would not send any team to contest for honors this year.

Leadville will make an effort to have the next tournament held in that city.

It is said that the prospects are that thirty-two teams will be present at our tournament.

The Leadville Herald says that the Tabor and Humphreys are practicing daily, and from present indications will make a strong pull for first place.

Leadville will send two teams to the tournament. They will compete for both the plug and straightaway races, and will enter also for the foot race.

There is no doubt about the tournament being held in Colorado Springs. Funds will be raised before the day set for the contest.

Denver will probably enter four teams here, the Woodie Fishers, the Bates, Hooks 2, and the Tabor. Hooks 2 will compete for both the plug and straightaway races.

The Leadville Herald says "Our teams have not yet run for their positions. The leadership of the Tabor lies between Messrs. Pollard, Campbell, Canavan and Havens, and of the Humphreys between Messrs. Hunter, Medill, Tibbets and Allen.

There will be eleven men in each team including the captain, they will run 700 feet in the plug race and 800 feet in the straightaway.

PLEASING PROGRESS.

Dedicating a Five Thousand Dollar Church at Silverton.

The following from the San Juan Herald, published at Silverton, Colorado, will prove interesting to many of our readers who are watching the progress of the Congregational church in that region, and who are personally acquainted with the pastor, the Rev. H. P. Roberts. The Herald says: "About one year ago, Rev. H. P. Roberts, pastor of the Congregational society of this place, started out with the intention of raising funds for the purpose of building a church edifice at Silverton, all services having previously been held in the school-house. He expected to get sufficient money pledged to erect a building suitable for the town to cost about two thousand dollars. The people responded so liberally that the original plans were changed, and it was thereupon determined to raise enough to build a four thousand dollar house. Work was at once commenced, the foundation stone laid in due time and with appropriate ceremonies, and the building partially enclosed, when the October storm set in and further operations necessarily suspended for the winter. No work was done on the building till this spring, when work was resumed and the building completed. As is often the

case in buildings of this sort, unexpected expenses were incurred, till the edifice, including the lots upon which it is built, had cost the sum of about five thousand dollars. On Sunday evening last the people assembled in the new church to witness the dedication ceremonies which had been previously announced to occur on that evening. A large concourse of people had assembled, and after the usual opening exercises Mr. Roberts made a preliminary statement, of which the foregoing is a synopsis, and stated moreover that there was a debt upon the church of about seventeen hundred dollars, which sum he had advanced in order to complete the building and make it ready for occupancy. Having made his statement he left it with the people assembled to use their own judgment in wiping out the entire indebtedness. The Congregational society had promised to give five hundred dollars towards the church, providing the balance due was met by the people of Silverton. We are pleased to state that over twelve hundred dollars was raised by subscription in the space of less than half an hour, and the entire sum needed to effect the debt pledged. This was a surprise, not only to Mr. Roberts, but to the congregation also. Many of our citizens who had subscribed liberally on other occasions to the church building fund, came forward again and donated a second time, while new names were added with pleasure to the list, and we are gratified to say that the first Congregational church of Silverton was duly dedicated to the worship of God, entirely free from any pecuniary claims. The dedication services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Osborne, of Durango, and the discourse delivered by him on the occasion was replete with sterling common sense and eloquent appeal. The sermon was listened to throughout with rapt attention. The music on the occasion, as rendered by the choir, was superb, and a delightful adjunct to the very enjoyable exercises of an exceedingly pleasant and profitable occasion."

ALLISON'S OUTLAWS.

Arrest of Some Southern Stage Robbers.

The last number of the Durango Record gives the particulars of the capture of another portion of Allison's gang of stage robbers as follows: "The gang of outlaws who for some time past have been committing slight depredations, and who a few days since 'held up' young Creek, and took from him pony, saddle, pistol, etc., were caught yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Heather and Jimmy Mooney in the following manner: Officer Heather, hearing that Lee Buckley, one of the 'chief moguls' of the gang, was in town, had an eye after him, and along in the afternoon found him at the building on lower F street, now improvised as a hospital for Slim and Oliver, recently wounded in the Florida melee.

"Officer Heather at once arrested Buckley, who 'gave away' the rest of the gang. He reported the others being at Frank Micham's milk ranch, about six miles west of here, on the road to Parrott. After arresting Buckley, Officer Heather, in company with Jimmy Mooney, started out to the ranch for the desperadoes, but met two of them, named Charley Hardin and Tom Wall, near the toll-gate, coming toward town. The officer at once halted them, and they gave up. They were immediately disarmed, and the officer and assistant went on, taking the two disarmed men with them. When arrived at the ranch, Jim Bush, one of the leading lights of the gang, was watering his horse at the spring, and seeing the officers, attempted to escape, but in trying to pull his refractory animal across the brook, the halter strap or rope caught on the trigger of his Colt's forty-five, and the pistol going off shot him in the leg, the ball going clean through and coming out in the front of the shin-bone, smashing the bone to pieces, a number of the pieces of the latter being pulled out at the time by his comrades. Thus does Nemesis, sooner or later, overtake all wrongdoers.

"Dr. H. C. Clay was sent for, who went out immediately. Shortly after his arrival another of the gang, known as 'Little Joe,' came up, and being well armed, attempted to draw on the officers, but the latter being too quick for him, he submitted and handed over his revolver. The men were brought to town, last evening, and all except Bush, the wounded man, placed in jail. They will have a preliminary hearing this p. m. before Judge Flaggler. We called in to see the man Bush, this morning, and though dangerously wounded, he seems proof against fear. He breathes out maledictions innumerable against Buckley, the informer. He intimates that he and others of the gang, could tell of dark deeds if they chose. The officers got four Winchester rifles and five Colt's pistols, all 45-calibre. The Winchester were bought in Durango, only a short time since, \$136 being paid for them. They say the main man of the gang is not yet caught."

Marsba. Beall spent Sunday at Pueblo. He reports that the thermometer there during the last warm spell ran from 100° to 113° in the shade.

General Phil Sheridan, accompanied by his family, arrived from the east on the afternoon train yesterday. They have engaged apartments at the Manitou house, Manitou, for the season.

Twenty-seven car loads of people passed over the Manitou branch of the Rio Grande on Sunday. Of this number twenty carloads came from Denver and Pueblo, and the remainder from Colorado Springs.

The Denver Times wickedly remarks: "The Register-Call has constituted itself the special champion of Mrs. Churchill, of the Antelope, and the portly editor goes about singing: 'I'll chase the Antelope over the plains.'"

Leadville seems anxious that Colorado Springs should fail in its funds for the state tournament. Such anxieties are useless for Colorado Springs seldom falls in what she undertakes, neither will she this time.

Mr. Wm. Scott, the plumber, has leased the high board fence which encloses the Pike's Peak Driving Park, and will dispose of advertising space on the same.

A telegram received by Sheriff Smith yesterday conveyed the information that Samuel E. Bates, alias "Buffalo Sam," one of the horse thieves implicated in the stealing of W. H. Slack's horses last May, had been apprehended at Sidney, Nebraska, and one of the horses stolen from Slack recovered. Deputy Sheriff Dana left for Denver yesterday afternoon, where he will procure a requisition and then proceed to Nebraska for the criminal. It will be remembered that Charles Hughes, alias "Long Charley," was arrested some time ago for implication in the same crime, and is now in the county jail awaiting the next term of the district court.

The Silver World relates the following instance of tall telephoning: "The telephone instruments were attached to the line completed to Animas Forks last Friday. In the evening, H. P. Lyon, then at the Forks, conversed with his wife in this city. Saturday evening we had a pleasant conversation with S. W. Raymond. Animas Forks is a little over twenty miles from Lake City with the continental divide intervening, which, at the point where the wire crosses, is over 12,500 feet above sea level."

Congressman W. H. Calkins and wife, of Indiana, accompanied by Major A. C. Harris and wife, of Indianapolis, were among the arrivals at the Manitou house, Manitou, on Sunday. They expect to remain there until Wednesday, when they depart for Leadville, where both of the gentlemen named are interested in the mines.

On and after August 1st the passenger rates from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo to the Missouri river points will be reduced to \$25 for first-class and \$22.50 for second-class. This will effect a corresponding reduction on all through tickets to eastern points.

It is estimated that there were fully 2,000 strangers at Manitou on Sunday, including those from Colorado Springs. The hotels were all crowded to their fullest capacity, it being necessary to place cots in the halls and parlors in order to accommodate the guests.

Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, of Scribner's Monthly and member of the United States Fish commission, accompanied by Mrs. Ingersoll, was the guest of Mr. Stanley Wood last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll left for the Pacific coast on the 4 p. m. express yesterday.

General Harris, whose name is familiar to many of our citizens, was among the Denver excursionists who visited Manitou on Sunday. He was partially unimpaired as of old and said that he came down to escape the heat of Denver.

Some of the hotel runners at the depot are becoming so impudent that respected citizens have not the privilege of expressing their sentiments without being insulted.

Small petty thefts are daily occurring at both Colorado Springs and Manitou, and it is evident that an organized gang of sneak thieves are working both places.

Several of El Paso county's ranchmen have found it necessary to lease ranches and move their sheep as the water supply has entirely failed owing to the scarcity of rain.

Mr. J. F. Atherton, proprietor of the Colorado Springs hotel, left for the east yesterday morning, expecting to remain absent about two weeks.

MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.

A Woman the Cause and Her Husband the Victim.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 15.—The New Mexican of to-morrow will contain an account of a horrible murder which was committed on the 8th inst. on the Animas, Rio Arriba county, N. M., about twenty miles above Farmington. A family named Lewis moved into this country this spring from Cañon City, Colo. They were accompanied by a man named T. H. Jennings. It seems that an undue intimacy has for a long time been existing between Mrs. Lewis and Jennings. Between the two a plan was arranged by which the husband, Lewis, should be murdered and the guilty pair go back to Missouri and be married. The plan was carried into execution.

On Friday, the 8th inst., Lewis was killed by Jennings, his body hid in the bushes during the daytime and buried at night in a hole alongside of an irrigating ditch and the water run over the ground in order to eradicate all signs of the crime. The absence of Lewis was noticed, and Sheriff Blacett at once set to work to investigate the matter. With skill equal to that of an experienced detective he managed to find the body and fix the murder on Jennings. A party was formed to lynch Jennings, but by the great influence possessed by Haines and Sheriff Blacett this was prevented. Jennings, upon the assurance of these gentlemen that he should not be lynched, made a full confession, stating that the woman was the cause of the entire matter and upon a promise of marriage from her he committed the deed. After the coroner's inquest an examination was held before Captain Haines, justice of the peace, at which the woman also confessed to being implicated in the murder. Both of the prisoners were committed and will be taken to Tierra Amarella to be placed in jail.

Holding Up a Heavener.

DENVER, July 18.—The Las Vegas Gazette says: It is reported that two road agents were killed on the Jornada a few days ago. A Japanese or Chinaman, who has been residing in Grafton in the Black Range, started with a team for Arizona. He had not gone far when he was overtaken by fellows who "held him up" for his horses and wagon and what money he had about him. The poor fellow begged for his life, when he was tied to a tree and left there alone while the thieves started on toward Engel station, on the A. T. & S. F. with their booty. The heavener was able after a while to free himself and immediately notified the officers who put off in pursuit. The road agents made their way leisurely, and were overtaken and killed by a sheriff's posse.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

What They Have Accomplished Within Two Months.

Interview with the Hon. T. A. McMorris, of the Commission.

Indian Commissioner T. A. McMorris, of this city, returned from the Indian country yesterday afternoon. A representative of the GAZETTE at once proceeded to interview Commissioner McMorris on his work in the south, and from an extended conversation gathered the following facts:

The Indian commissioners started from the Los Pinos agency on the 8th of June, immediately after the arrival of General McKenzie, and as soon as orders could be issued and the arrangements completed. The official party consisted of Commissioners Russell, Mears and McMorris, and Agent Berry for the government, and Head Chief Capanavero and Chief Gerro for the Utes. The escort consisted of Company A Fourth cavalry commanded by Captain Smith and Lieutenant Lockett. There was also a detachment of 16 men from Company K, cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant House. The infantry escort consisted of four companies of the Sixth regiment. The usual complement of servants, packers, etc., accompanied the party.

As has been said, the expedition left the Los Pinos agency on the 8th of June, and proceeded down the Uncompahgre river to its junction with the Gunnison. The latter river was crossed in a ferryboat constructed by the soldiers, the horses being compelled to swim. The river was found to have a rapid current and the water deep. Following Johnson's old trail they marched to the Grand river, forty-two miles north of the Gunnison. The crossing of the Grand was even more exciting and perilous than that of the Gunnison. The stream was wider and deeper, and, if anything, more rapid, and the swimming over was more than one hundred head of stock was a task of no little danger. This work occupied the packers and soldiers all the afternoon, and the night's camp was pitched on the other side.

At this point the escort of four companies of infantry went into camp, and the expedition, abandoning the wagons, proceeded on horseback with their luggage on pack mules. The march from here was in a northerly direction through the Grand River valley. This valley, Commissioner McMorris says, could be profitably cultivated by careful irrigation. The valley was carefully examined with a view of settling the Utes in it, but it was found to lack in grass, and therefore the idea was abandoned. There are at least 100,000 acres of land in this valley that could be farmed, but skillful irrigation would be requisite.

The Indians were dissatisfied with the valley of the Grand and the march was continued. To the north and northwest of the Grand River valley is a range known as the Roan Mountain range or Book plateau. These mountains are from twenty-five to fifty miles from the river and lie between the Grand river and the Green and White. Near the mountains are "bad lands" abounding in knobs and hills especially unproductive. The party camped on a creek not put down on the map and found the waters alkaline in quality. They crossed the range by the way of the cañon of the east fork of Salt creek over to Douglas creek to the White river. Here they found good grass and abundance of it. The expedition struck the White river about seventy miles above its entrance into the Green.

The valley of the White is about a mile in width and has for the most part good grass. On either side of the valley are "bad lands," on which grow only sage, white sage, and bunch grass. This continues to Greene river. Where the White debouches into the Greene river there is a magnificent valley containing thousands of acres of land of exceedingly rich soil. This is in the territory of Utah. Commissioner McMorris was especially enthusiastic over the scenery of this valley. He says it is diversified with rock formations similar to the gateway of the Garden of the Gods, and abounds in domes, cathedrals, pinnacles and spires of transcendent beauty and grandeur.

About a mile below the mouth of the White the Duchesne river empties into the Greene, and here is formed the Wanits or Antelope valley. There are at least 350,000 acres of land in this valley, of which at least a third may be converted to agricultural purposes. Only two men with their families were found inhabiting this vast domain, to which they have no right under the law, as it has never been thrown open either for purchase or preemption. Fourteen years ago, and several times subsequently, attempts have been made to settle this valley but the settlers have always been driven off by the White River and Ute Indians who had no right to it except the right of superior force.

This valley was settled upon by the commissioners as the reservation to which the Utes should be removed. The Indians were not pleased. No change could please them for they do not want to leave the Uncompahgre. However Commissioner McMorris does not apprehend any serious disturbance on the occasion of the removal. The decision as to the reservation was made of course after the return to the Los Pinos agency.

From Antelope valley the commissioners proceeded to the Utah reservation in charge of Agent Critchlow. Here they found about 400 Indians, who occupy a reservation of 1,800,000 acres, of which they do not use more than 40,000 acres. Here they found a flourishing school in progress with from 25 to 80 native pupils, who are anxious to learn, and who are taught the English language, the common school branches, and last

not least, how to work. All of these 400 Indians cultivate farms and appear to be doing well. Tabi, the chief of the Uintahs, called upon the commissioners and wanted to know to what the Indians owed the honor of their presence or words to that effect though stated in less polite language. The commissioners replied that they had come on a friendly visit and Tabi said "all right."

After making a stay of three days the commissioners returned to the Greene river where their escort was encamped. Their homeward journey was up Greene river, over the Roan mountains by way of Evacuation creek. The trip was not very eventful. The only privation was that of good water, the most of the streams and springs being impregnated with alkali. No lives were lost and but little sickness experienced on the journey.

Commissioner McMorris will superintend the removal of the Utes, and as soon as a reservation can be established on the Greene river in the Antelope valley and supplies sent in for the Indians, the work of removal will begin. The commissioner thinks all the work will be completed before winter, and the Utes entirely removed from their present reservation.

From Wednesday's Daily.

EXCURSION TO MANITOU.

How the Pueblo People Enjoyed Their Trip.

The Pueblo Chieftain has a good word to say of Manitou as follows: "The Odd Fellows' excursion to Manitou took place Sunday, and terminated in one of the most successful affairs the Chieftain has had the pleasure of chronicling in years. Three hundred and fifty-five of the city's pleasure seekers boarded the ten Rio Grande coaches chartered for the occasion, and were whirled to the destined point, but little later than the appointed time. The iron horse puffed into the depot at 11 o'clock, when the dusty crowd disembarked and repaired to the Cliff house, which had been secured by the lodge committee as headquarters for the day. Here the management had made ample preparations for the accommodation of the large number, and by 1 o'clock all had been properly refreshed and were in readiness for the buggies and carriages wherewith to visit the numerous places of interest which abound in that locality. Owing to a misunderstanding the conveyances were hardly adequate to the demand and many were compelled to shorten their trips in order to give others an equal opportunity of viewing the sights, but on the whole the resort was well inspected, every one being fatigued long before the time of departure."

"Manitou is beautifully situated, as is known, and it is a very pleasant place to spend a few hours in sight-seeing. The town is composed of a great variety of cottages and villas scattered hither and thither in the picturesque gorges and glens which seem mysteriously to place their way into obscurity and seclusion on every hand. The most delightful and romantic grounds in the near neighborhood are occupied by the three principal hotels, namely: The Beebe, Manitou and Cliff houses. All are commodious and elegant, and in point of fashion equal to those of Saratoga and other renowned eastern watering places. The attractions are mainly centered, however, in the famous points of interest known as the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, Williams' Cañon, Rainbow Falls, Cave of the Winds and the Ute iron springs. This combination of the grand and beautiful in nature has established for Manitou its distinction as the fairest gem in the Rocky Mountain coronet. The majority of these resorts were tried into and thoroughly investigated by the excursionists, and at six o'clock all were tired enough to rest themselves comfortably in the cars during the three hours requisite for the journey home. The run was cool and pleasant, thus closing the day's enjoyment with extreme satisfaction to the participants. We will take this occasion to speak of the careful management of Mr. James Hilton, who conducted the train. As a courteous and polite gentleman, Mr. Hilton has no peer, and in entrusting to him the duties which necessarily devolved upon him, the railway company has gained the good will of all who received favors at his hands."

WOOL MARKET.

Good Prospects with no Probability of a Decline.

Coates Bros., of Philadelphia, sends us the following current rates for wool: "In the early part of the month but little wool had arrived on the eastern markets. Buyers were out in all the wool growing sections and their competition forced up prices considerably. This made a strong feeling here, and many holders felt confident of higher values. Suddenly came the news of the attempted assassination of the president, which caused buyers to stop until they could determine whether any financial or business complications would follow. Since then the uncertainty and anxiety has kept trade quiet, except on some special grades, and buyers have acted cautiously. Moreover considerable wool has now arrived on the eastern markets, and manufacturers find that they can obtain full supplies so that they have of late not been anxious buyers. Certain special grades are yet in good demand. Medium and fine combing and delaine fleeces bring full quotations and is fast going into consumers' hands. Strictly medium clothing is also in fair request. Fine fleeces is not very active, while coarse is dull and low in price. Choice medium grades of Texas, Colorado or Territory wools, have sold readily at good prices, while low and carpet grades go slowly. We trust to see a good trade soon, and the fact of prices having been lately maintained would warrant our expecting that there would now be no decline."

COLORADO.

Medium and fine choice. 25¢-30¢
Medium and fine average. 20¢-25¢
Common and quarter blood. 15¢-20¢

MAXWELL LAND GRANT

Something About its Owner, Its Extent and History.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald, after describing the home of Mr. Frank R. Sherwin, the president of the company, gives the following interesting facts regarding this grant: "Mr. Sherwin's house was originally the home of Lucien B. Maxwell, one of the famous characters in the American period of New Mexican history. The Maxwell grant is the largest of the celebrated New Mexican land grants, and its area exceeds that of the state of Rhode Island. It contains 1,714,765 acres, 219,000 of which are in Colorado. It was given in 1841 by Manuel Armijo, military and civil governor of the province of New Mexico, to Carlos Beaubien and Gaudaloupe Miranda. Maxwell, who was a typical frontiersman and one of Fremont's scouts on his great expedition, married the daughter of Beaubien, and by 1868 he had acquired complete title to the whole grant—principally by purchase. The grant was confirmed by congress in June, 1880, and patented in May, 1880. Here Maxwell ruled as absolutely as any prince, and was as much venerated and faithfully observed by his subjects, the Mexicans and Indians. All his wishes and commands were implicitly followed. He was gruff-spoken, hearty, generous and hospitable, and all comers were welcome to his home. He was careless with his money, and would often lose large sums while traveling over his land, but it would inevitably be found and restored by some of his subjects. The old residents of the region are full of interesting anecdotes of his reign. One is that the stage company, whose line passed through the Cimarron cañon, made arrangements with Maxwell that the passengers should dine at his house. One day the stage brought a fine-looking gentleman from New York. After his excellent meal he asked for the landlord, supposing the place to be a hotel. Maxwell was pointed out, and the stranger approached him, wishing to pay for his dinner. "There is no charge," said Maxwell. The gentleman protested, saying he did not wish to be under obligations. "Well, d—n it, \$20!" replied Maxwell. The New Yorker was astonished, but quietly handed over a \$90 bill. Taking it, Maxwell dropped it into the flames of the open fire-place back to which he was standing."

The grant was purchased of Maxwell in 1870, by a company of British capitalists, but the person in control only cared to manipulate the stock, and did nothing to develop the property. After he had made his fortune by his operations, the grant finally fell into the hands of the bondholders in Holland, who secured Mr. Frank R. Sherwin as manager and president of the new company, which was organized after the foreclosure. Mr. Sherwin and Col. Reynolds of Providence control the greater portion of the stock. On taking possession of the Maxwell house, Mr. Sherwin remodelled it in its present perfect shape and he now contemplates still further improvements and additions. Cimarron is the seat of Colfax county, the most important part of which is included in the Maxwell grant. It is now a town of only about three hundred inhabitants. But, with its beautiful situation, nestling at the foot of the noble mountains, and just at the mouth of one of the most picturesque cañons in the range, with its nucleus of cultivated society, it ought to be one of the most charming places on the eastern slope of the Rockies, especially when it has been made accessible by a projected branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The entire place makes an impression of prevailing good taste. The houses are nicely constructed, and kept in perfect order; young and flourishing shade trees border the irrigated streets, and the town has recently received from Col. Reynolds the gift of \$5,000 for a public library.

A VALUABLE ESTATE.

The Maxwell grant is unquestionably a valuable piece of property. Beside 1,000,000 acres or more of some of the finest grazing land in America, the mountains contain inestimable treasures of the precious and baser metals. Gold, silver, copper and iron are found in rich quantity, and there is a magnificent coal area of 1,000 square miles. The celebrated Aztec gold mine is on the grant. The neighborhood of coal and iron of the best quality will doubtless make Raton a great manufacturing center. It is on the grant, close to the northern boundary of New Mexico, and is now one of the most rapidly growing towns in the territory. The general policy of the company is to sell no land except that of town sites. To develop its various resources, separate companies are formed, in which the Maxwell company takes a controlling interest. As with the San Pedro & Cañon Del Agua company, prospectors are given a half interest in the vein of any precious metal they may discover. Dr. Meyer naturally finds the grant extremely interesting, and is making a close study of it as a remarkable example of a great American landed estate, far exceeding in magnitude anything among the great estates of Austria and Hungary.

STOCK RAISING.

The Maxwell company is now making preparations to go into stock raising on a most extensive scale. The traveler over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad is astonished to see running straight across the prairie, from west to east, a short distance to the south of Springer station, a wire fence. This is the southern boundary of the Maxwell grant, which is thus fenced in on the south and east, making one of the longest lines of continuous fence in the world, inclosing a 700,000-acre pasture. By this means the cattle can be securely kept, and by a mounted patrol along the fence, they will be thoroughly guarded from theft and prevented from straying. Including the inner inclosures for various classes of cattle—it being desirable to keep the various kinds separate, such as those

etc.—there are now 175 miles of fence on the grant, and there will soon be 200 miles. Some of these inner inclosures are 10 miles square.

The method to be pursued is to buy herds of cows in Texas and cross them with thorough bred bulls. The first cross is said to be the most profitable for market. The grazing lands of the grant will support at least 100,000 head of cattle, and the herds of the company will probably ultimately reach that number. The grazing lands are fenced only on the south and east, the mountains on the north and west forming a natural fence. During the summer the cattle will be kept in the rich pastures of the mountain valleys, saving the prairies for the winter pastures. The grama grass of the prairies, which springs up under the rains of July and August, is cured as it stands, forming the most nutritious kind of hay for winter grazing.

Professor Zambloch.

The citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity should not confound the name of the great Zambloch, who is to appear next week in a series of his world-renowned entertainments, with those of inferior practitioners of the art of legendeism. Professor Zambloch's performances, as all those who attended those given in this city last November will testify, are given in a thoroughly artistic and satisfactory manner, winning rounds of generous applause. While the gifts which are distributed at each performance are really

valuable, they are not to be compared with those of the great Zambloch, who is to appear next week in a series of his world-renowned entertainments, with those of inferior practitioners of the art of legendeism. Professor Zambloch's performances, as all those who attended those given in this city last November will testify, are given in a thoroughly artistic and satisfactory manner, winning rounds of generous applause. While the gifts which are distributed at each performance are really

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The Hazel Kirke company are anxious to secure dates at the Opera House early in August.

We understand that over nine hundred dollars has already been subscribed to the tournament fund.

Mr. S. Greenway, the well known sheep man of the Divide, is now engaged in carting his wool to this city.

The boat at Manitou are still crowded and the probabilities are that they will remain so until the first of September.

No developments have as yet been made in the bold robbery of Sunday night, although the officers have their suspicions.

Work has been begun on the superstructure of the Deaf-Mute institute and the contractors are pushing the work with all possible rapidity.

The Press association passed through the city yesterday afternoon from a visit to Santa Fe. The entire delegation reported an enjoyable time.

Emily Melville, with an excellent opera company, is now on her way from California, and we learn that she will make a tour of Colorado.

At no time since Colorado Springs and Manitou have been in existence have there been so many complaints of depredations committed by sneak thieves.

The Denver and Manitou accommodation train seems to be doing a good business and it is liberally patronized by the Denver people who visit Manitou.

Some of our cattle owners are not gathering as many cattle at the round-up as they anticipated, which goes to prove that last winter's losses were unusually heavy.

Mr. H. T. O'Brien, of broncho fame, reports an excellent business for this season of the year. He yesterday received a large invoice of light harnesses from California.

The Jubilee concert given in Court House hall last night for the benefit of the A. M. E. church proved to be an interesting entertainment, and netted a neat little sum for the church.

The material from which the uniforms of the J. M. Sigfus Hose company is to be made was received by Weatherby Bros. yesterday. They are to have white shirts with blue trimmings, navy blue pants with bright blue cord, and white caps and belts.

The Methodist camp meeting will open at Arvada on Tuesday, July 26. The grounds are handsomely situated on the Platte river. Arrangements have been perfected with the Denver and Rio Grande for excursion rates. Those buying tickets from here will be entitled to a one-half fare on the return providing a certificate is procured from the local agent here.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending July 20th, 1881: O'Brien, Dr. John; Purson, J. H.; Pond, Arthur S.; Schaefer, Ferdinand; Shinn, E. D.; Smithson, Martha; Spooner, Jennie; Streibson, A.; Stockdorf, Fred; Tinker, W. H.; Warren, Nellie; Webster, Charles E. To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty days they will be sent to the

PERU DISTRICT.

Some Description of Its Mines and Prospects.

From the Leadville Circular. Among other districts which are attracting considerable attention at present is the Peru district, which is on the Pacific slope, about thirty-two miles southeast of this place. From this point it is reached by the high line road. The ores of the district resemble those of Clear Creek county, consisting mainly of argentiferous galena and gold-bearing quartz. The existence of these ores has been known for many years, but the difficulty of moving in supplies and transporting ore out has thus far proved an insurmountable obstacle to the development of the camp. Small amounts of ore have been shipped to Breckinridge, but not nearly as much as the camp could afford. Judging from the assays thus far made, the ores of Peru are higher than most of the ores of that section of that belt. It is no uncommon thing to find galenas carrying 1,000 ounces of silver. How much of this material there is, nothing but actual working will enable the miners to discover. Among the mines opened and most of them well worked, may be named the Delaware, with 300 feet of development and 2½ feet of galena, carrying according to the latest runs 150 ounces of silver; the Whale with 70 feet of development and a rich galena pay streak from 8 to 16 inches thick; the Peruvian with 300 feet of working and a good strong vein of the National Treasury with a 75-foot shaft and a vein 2½ feet wide; the Paymaster with an 85-foot shaft and a 5-foot vein heavy in lead, carrying about 100 ounces in silver; the Moose lode, with assessment work done and some pay ore near the surface; the Morning Star, with a 50-foot shaft and a wide vein of quartz with galena; the Rothschild, a vein from which assay 1,300 ounces; the Boulder Boy, from which ore has been taken which assays 3,000 ounces near the surface; the Lone Star or Nigger consolidation, with very rich black sulphurets; the Russia, with an 8-foot crevice of gold quartz, etc., etc. The Continental tunnel, which when completed, will be a mile long, will cut the Continental divide by way of Hall's valley and the valley of the Snake, and is expected to strike a number of very valuable veins in its course.

From Thursday's Daily.

A DECEIVING BLAST.

ro Miners Seriously Injured in the Quarries at Colorado City.

We learned yesterday afternoon that two men by the name of Scott and Soper were seriously injured by the accidental explosion of a blast in the gypsum quarries near Colorado City. From what we can learn the two men above mentioned had prepared a blast and had attached the fuse for the purpose of igniting the powder placed in the drill hole. The fuse was lighted and the men returned to a place of safety. While awaiting the discharge sufficient time was given for the fuse to ignite the powder, but as the expected discharge did not take place, Messrs. Scott and Soper took it for granted that the fuse was defective and had not accomplished the work. Knowing that it was dangerous to approach the blast without exercising some precautions, they procured several buckets of water and emptied them upon the blast before attempting to remove the fuse, which had failed to perform its duty. Thinking that a sufficient quantity of water had been poured into the drill hole to entirely extinguish the fuse, the two miners approached it with the purpose of removing the powder and preparing another blast. Just as they were leaning over the drill hole and removing the first layer of tamping the blast discharged, throwing both Messrs. Scott and Soper violently to the ground, and rendering them entirely unconscious. How long they remained in this comatous condition is not known, but after a certain length of time both came to their senses and regained sufficient strength to walk to their homes in Colorado City and appeal for aid.

How they found their way is a mystery, for they were almost blinded with the burnt powder as well as being crippled in many other respects. Competent physicians were at once summoned from the city to give attention to their injuries. Mr. Scott's right hand was so shattered that the physicians had to amputate it above the wrist. Both men sustained serious injuries about the eyes and face, but it is not thought that they will lose the sight entirely, although the vision may be slightly impaired.

Excursion to the Grand Cañon.

There will be an excursion to the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas under the auspices of the M. E. Church, Thursday, July 28th, 1881. The party will be conveyed through the cañon in observation cars, affording a rare opportunity to see the Royal Gorge, which is without a parallel in the west. Several hours will be spent in the cañon and at Current creek, the terminus for sight-seeing, for rest and refreshments. Tickets will be for sale in all the leading hotels in Manitou and the usual places in Colorado Springs. Tickets from Colorado Springs for round trip, \$4.50; children, \$2.25.

The Denver and Rio Grande has now over 880 miles of railroad in operation.

At last the welcome rain has appeared and the ranchmen and gardeners are consequently blant.

Mrs. S. A. Keyes and daughter, of Allenton, Iowa, are spending a few days in the city as the guests of Rev. R. C. Bristol.

The Magnet seems to take exceptions to the recent articles printed in the GAZETTE concerning the campers on Ruxton's creek.

Mr. Ralph Plumb, a prominent railroad man of Streeter, Illinois, is visiting his sister, Miss Martha Plumb, of East Huerfano street.

Owing to the meritorious entertainment given in Court House hall on Tuesday evening, the Jubilee concert was repeated last night.

Yesterday was one of the most sultry days that we have had in some time, until the refreshing showers of the afternoon put in their appearance.

What has become of the Colorado Springs excursion managers? Not a single excursion

Alderman Himebaugh, accompanied by his wife, left yesterday on a several weeks' visit to the northern part of the state.

Messrs. Bumstead & Gibbs, the plumbers, have been awarded the contract for doing all the plumbing work in the Deaf Mute institute.

Several prairie schooners made their appearance in the city yesterday. As usual they were filled with new comers from the east bound for the mining districts.

If there was any man jubilant over the refreshing shower of yesterday afternoon it was Postmaster Price. His garden may in the future be expected to thrive.

The Leadville jockey club races commenced yesterday and all those wishing to attend can procure cheap excursion rates by applying to J. M. Ellison, the local agent at the depot.

Mr. A. L. Lawton, the real estate agent, reports that there is unusual activity in the sale of city properties just at present. He has within the past three days disposed of several valuable building lots.

Messrs. Ferris & Jones claim that they are doing a better business considering the season of the year than ever before. We are only too glad to see this firm succeed so well, as it is enterprising and liberal.

Judge Coulter proposes erecting a cottage during the coming summer, adjoining Mr. Roby's residence on Tejon street. Architect Weston is preparing the plans, and it will be of modern architecture.

The Denver excursionists passed through the city at 11.30 a. m. yesterday on their way to Marshall pass. The train was composed of a baggage car and four passenger coaches, all of which were comfortably filled.

Architect Weston is preparing a large number of plans for cottages and residences to be erected in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mr. Weston is an architect who deserves patronage, as he is entirely competent and thoroughly conversant with the business.

Remenyi, the celebrated violinist, supported by an excellent company of vocal and instrumental musicians, has written to the Opera House company for dates. He will probably appear here in August, and the residents of Colorado Springs can look forward to a pleasing entertainment.

Messrs. N. N. Atkinson and J. F. Chaney are said to have sold their mining property at Ashcroft, Colorado, to Leadville capitalists for the sum of \$100,000. The property consists of seven claims located on Slate mountain, which contain some veins of mineral carrying galena, gray copper and some gold.

Mr. F. A. Weston, the architect, is doing an excellent business just at present and he reports that building prospects, considering the season of the year, are very promising. Among other plans which he is at present preparing we are privileged to mention a handsome residence for Mr. Giles Ciskey to be built on North Nevada avenue adjoining Judge Field's cottage. Architect Weston is also preparing plans for a \$5,000 cottage to be built by Mr. Judson Bent on the opposite corner from Mr. Ciskey's on Nevada avenue.

It will be remembered that Mr. Copley in his last letter from Ruby Camp made favorable mention of the Welden lode located in Ruby Camp. Mr. F. W. Campbell is the locator of the claim and he is confident that it is a promising one. Messrs. Smith and McCree of this city are also part owners of the property. The assays, so far as made public, are as follows: No. 1 133 ounces, No. 2 520 ounces and No. 3 1766 ounces. It will be seen that the last assay gives a return of \$1,060.26 to the ton which will indicate that the Colorado Springs people above mentioned have a valuable property.

Ohio Temperance Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., July 20.—The state convention of the temperance reform party to-day decided to oppose any candidate who opposes local option and to give support to whoever favors the suppression of the liquor traffic. Letters were received from Governor Foster and Attorney General Nash in answer to inquiries. Foster denied that he had opposed temperance, but believed that under the present constitution local option as to the license and taxation of liquor selling was unconstitutional. The best and only way seemed to be to remit the whole question to the people, as the republican platform advised. Nash wrote similarly. They nominated a full-state ticket, headed by A. R. Ludlow for governor.

Anarchy in Tunis.

TUNIS, July 20.—This country may be said to be in a complete state of anarchy. The Bey's government is no longer recognized. Apparently the rebellion will spread here. This state of things must lead to complete French annexation, the only alternative being evacuation.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

Tonic.—Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.

Castoria—35doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Sores, Rheumatism, etc.

THE NEW HOTEL.

Complete Plans Received From the Architects.

Some Description of the Exterior and Interior of the Building.

The completed plans for the new hotel building have arrived, and through the courtesy of Dr. Solly, we have been permitted to look them over. We will endeavor to give our readers a general idea of the appearance the building will present when completed, and also some description of its internal arrangements.

Owing to the natural grade of the ground at the western end of Pike's Peak avenue, the hotel will present a western front of four stories, while the eastern exposure will present three stories and a basement. In a previous article we have given a general idea of the shape of the building, which will have large courts facing east and west, and around these courts will be placed verandas. These verandas will have sloping roofs just under the windows of the second story. The roofs are made sloping, not only for architectural effect but also to prevent their becoming a play ground for children, whose romping on the roof would be annoying to the occupants of the contiguous apartments. The east court will be soddied and in its centre a fountain will be placed.

The sanitary arrangements of the hotel have been carefully looked after by Dr. Solly, who prepared the preliminary plans with a view to securing the maximum degree of health and comfort. One object was to secure as much quiet as possible, and therefore the offices, kitchens, bowling alley, etc., are all placed in the northern extreme of the building. Another object to be gained was the securing of plenty of warmth and sunlight in the winter and an abundance of shade in the summer. These have been provided for in a very ingenious manner. The portion of the building facing the south is supplied with a piazza which has no roof, thus giving guests an opportunity to enjoy the full benefit of the sunlight. On the north and east and west are many hanging balconies, which shade the windows and keep the rooms cool and are besides very ornamental.

The building in its general architecture is in the Queen Anne style. Two towers rise from the inner corners of the eastern court, each capped with a well shaped dome, while on either side of the west court are bow windows reaching the entire height of the building. The material of which the building will be constructed will be stone, probably of the pink color ornamented with white. This matter has not as yet been definitely settled but should pink stone be decided upon it will be carefully selected with regard to similarity of tint.

The internal arrangements of the hotel are very ingenious and quite too intricate to be explained in detail without the aid of the drawings, however; we will give some of the general features of each floor. In the basement are situated the kitchens, engine room, Turkish baths, play room for children, servants' rooms, etc. On the first floor in the northwest part of the building is a spacious dining room, next to this the breakfast room, in the northeast corner are the offices, and in the southwest corner a handsome drawing room. On the south side are a number of chambers. The uncovered veranda already alluded to extends along the south side, while covered porticos ornament the remaining three sides. The ladies' entrance is on the north side of the hotel.

The second floor is divided into chambers and suites of apartments. An elevator in the northern end of the building furnishes the means of reaching all of the upper floors. Two wells for light and air are placed in the southern and northern wings and extend to the roof where they open into a ventilator. Around these wells are grouped bath rooms and closets which are thoroughly ventilated by means of the well. There are eight public and six private bath rooms on each floor exclusive of the Turkish baths in the basement. Fire places are introduced when convenient into suits of apartments on each floor. The third and fourth floors are arranged in much the same manner as the second. All the rooms are large enough for a double bed and there are 100 guest chambers.

Work will be begun as soon as the contracts are let. Mr. Furber, of New York, who has for many years been connected with Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, the architects, is expected to arrive here next Saturday, and will remain to superintend the erection of the hotel.

Some criticisms have been made because the first payment on the stock subscriptions was called in so soon. The reason why the call was made is that in stock companies subscriptions are not considered binding until after the first payment is made. In addition to this expenses had already accrued, and it was necessary to meet these, and it was eminently proper that the funds of the company should be used for that purpose.

THE LUONA MINE.

Continuing the Controversy as to Its Value.

The controversy among the directors of the Luona mine as to the value of the property still continues. Mr. J. H. Fletcher, who is well known in this city, having resided here for nearly a year, writes the following letter to the Gothic Miner:

Mr. Editor: I see by the Denver papers that F. C. Taylor is out in print again. I regret this, but since Mr. Taylor was the first person connected with the Luona to fly to the columns of a newspaper, I claim the right to reply to his last.

Mr. Taylor begins his letter by referring to

the reports which the original owners of the mine carried to him of its extent and value. So far as I am personally concerned, I am nothing but what I believed to be fact. And he did not take our statement for Mr. McCord, Mr. Berry and other men who held no interest in the property gave him more glowing reports of it than owners did. Then he had reports from one of his pet experts—Ridgely and Jacobs—in their reports placed the mine far beyond anything we had said. These reports I shall give the public in due time.

His next statement is that he "went to the mine at great expense and risk." Quite true, particularly the expense part of the statement—"and got, in all, five sacks of ore." Considering that the work performed ran away from the lead and not to it, I am surprised that he even got five sacks of ore.

He then states that we ordered him to sell stock at 50 cents per share to find some ore. So far as I recollect, Mr. Taylor was either the mover or the seconder of the resolution that gave him that order. If not, I am quite certain he gave it his hearty support. But there was another resolution offered which found no second, and of which Mr. Taylor makes no mention. Mr. Taylor himself moved that he (Mr. Taylor) be allowed ten per cent for selling this stock. So that when the railway and Mining Gazette conveyed Mr. Taylor's proposition to further victimize the public by allowing any more stock to be sold, he must not forget that all that was required to induce that gentleman to do it was a commission of ten cents on the dollar. It would be ungentlemanly in one to publish private correspondence but if this is disapproved, I shall be obliged to prove my position by publishing one of Mr. Taylor's letters to me on this subject.

I regret very much that this unseemly controversy should be continued. We are now at work on the Luona, and have as fine a showing for the work done as any mine in the state. I am determined that all stockholders shall never regret their purchasing the stock of this company if the mineral is in the ground. In order to be successful we ought to be united, each director striving to save and enrich the stockholders. But while some of the owners are doing their level best to bring the mine out all right—sacrificing their time and money to do it—it is really too bad to be hampered and misrepresented as some of us are at the present time.

Yours, etc.,
J. H. FLETCHER,
President LUONA CO.,
Gothic, July 15, 1881.

REWARD OF MERIT.

Making Up a Purse for the Man Who Killed the "Kid."

The man who shot "Billy the Kid" is likely to be handsomely rewarded for his marksmanship. The Las Vegas Optic says: "The people of Las Vegas are perhaps as appreciative as any in the world, notwithstanding that they are all men rather than boys and as barbarous as cannibals. When the news of the killing of the 'Kid' was brought to the city it was decided that Garrett should be handsomely remunerated for his trouble, and when the Optic urged the same thing last night the matter was as good as settled. A fund was started and has reached nearly \$1,000 already. Here is the way the list was headed:

First National Bank.....\$100
A. A. 12th St.....100
Scott Moore.....100
Houghton, B. & Co., G. B. & Co.....200

"After this followed a number of smaller subscriptions and the good work is still going on. Garrett will get the \$500 reward made by the territory, and it is said that John Sum, a heavy cattle grower of Lincoln county, will hand over a cool \$1,000 as a substantial evidence of his interest in the matter. Other citizens of Lincoln county and Fort Sumner are expected to "chip in" another thousand, so taking all in all, Garrett will have a snug little bank account when his friends get through with him. Then he got away with his life, which was quite an object."

The Long and Derry.

From the Leadville Herald.

But little has been said about the Long and Derry mine lately, but the owners keep pegging away and are reaping a handsome profit from working it. The ore shipments at present amount to from nine to ten tons a day, and the average yield of the ore is seventy ounces in silver and from fifteen to eighteen per cent in lead. There are forty men employed at the mine. The tunnel started from Iowa gulch last summer is in four hundred feet. It is not now being worked, but it is probable that work will soon again be resumed. Messrs. Long and Derry now own eight claims on the hill named after them, and all are now contiguous. The Mary Ann and the Mary Jane claims, bought by them last winter and added to their already valuable group, have been proved up by shafts, and both show ore. No shipments from these claims are at present being made, as there is no road to where the ore is being taken out. Mr. Long states that he is not certain yet whether he and his partner will build a road to the shafts, or construct a chute so as to send the ore to the gulch below. There have been two important strikes made in the Long and Derry property lately, both being in the Faint Hope claim of the combination. On this claim, which is to the north, three shafts are being sunk. Two of these have in the past few days penetrated an ore body. In the first twelve feet of solid ore is now out and the bottom of the vein not yet reached. In the second and fifteen feet of ore is exposed. The third has not yet reached mineral. The depth where the ore is found is but sixty feet. Mr. Long states that by the first of next month the ore output from the mine will be fully twenty tons a day, and even that amount will soon be far exceeded.

Visit of Fish Commission.

Hon. W. E. Sisty, the state fish commissioner was in the city yesterday on official business. At the last legislature a bill was passed providing for the establishment of a fish hatchery, and also provided that this place should be selected by a commission of three, consisting of the governor, the fish commissioner and a third gentleman, appointed by the governor. This commission has just visited the South Arkansas where two eligible spots were offered on advantageous terms for this purpose. A. Sagerdorf, Esq., represented the governor on the commission. Yesterday the commission visited Mr. Rose's place and Manitou accompanied by Mayor France. As these places did not offer the inducements offered on the South Arkansas, we are not likely to have the hatcheries established here. The commission will visit two or three places in the northern part of the state before finally determining where to put the hatcheries.

Mr. D. S. Covert, of the Chicago Tribune, made us a pleasant call last evening. He has just returned from an eastern visit, and left in the last night's express for Leadville.

Silverton to Have the Telephone.

The La Plata Miner says: "It rejoiceth us mightily to be able to chronicle the establishment of telephonic communication between Silverton and Lake City. The instrument arrived early in the week, and the wire will probably be stretched so as to have the line ready for business the first of next week. The line passes through Animas Forks and Rose's cabin, connecting with the telegraph at Lake City. We will no longer have to wait a week for news. The office here will be in the back room of the San Juan County bank."

The Tribune assaults on John Evans continue. At first it appeared as though Mr. Rothacker was using his paper to carry on the personal fight which Governor Evans began by attempting to expel Mr. Rothacker from his position. Such a fight is sometimes necessary for an editor to wage, but usually it is unjustifiable and out of taste. But from the alleged facts developed it would appear that there was need of such an exposure. Such a financier should be known to the public at large.

Senator-elect Miller is a good protectionist. He represented his pulp mill with excellent effect during the discussion of the repeal of the house a year ago. Mr. Miller will not be thought the less for this as he does it from a patriotic impulse to benefit the laboring man.

Mr. Sisty, the fish commissioner, was in the city yesterday. He is the most philanthropic of all our office-holders, but still don't pass himself off as a friend of the people. If he is successful in his undertakings, he will accomplish the most practicable good to his state of any one in his generation.

The Pueblo Chieftain takes exception to the Tribune's attacks on the Denver & New Orleans. It is consistent in this because the argument that the Denver & New Orleans road will cause discriminations in favor of Pueblo and against Denver, should make friends for that road in Pueblo.

There ought to be some laws which will punish the dishonest men who manage mining properties purely for dishonest speculative purposes. They injure us more than horse thieves and deserve no better treatment.

Ex-Senator Conkling thinks with ordinary mortals that this is the hottest season he has ever experienced. With him, however, it began earlier and will last longer.

Ex-Governor Evans is just now diverting the Denver papers from the capital question. It is too bad. They were just making it interesting.

The state press is generally envious of the Tribune with its three libel suits. The honors should have been more evenly distributed.

Governor Evans in pressing his suit should use a holder in handling hot flat irons. Otherwise he may burn his fingers.

Our rainy season has begun. Some will complain of the rain as much as they have of the perpetual sunshine.

Increase in Dairy Exports.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—There is a small increase in the exports of dairy products in the past six months over the same time last year, both in value and volume.

Reducing Immigrant Rates.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Erie railway has reduced immigrant rates to accord with the reductions of first-class rates on a basis of \$9 to Chicago and \$11.50 to St. Louis.

The Outlook at Rugby.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who reviews the condition of the colony at Rugby, Tenn., in a long letter, concludes as follows:

"I do not think on the whole that Rugby is the fraud which some people who have been induced to come here seem to consider it. Its 'secret history' fully explains its present stagnation; but it has managed to stagnate alone, as it has done so far, chiefly through a religious observance of the eleventh commandment—'Thou shalt not be found out.' The board certainly owes some account of its stewardship to the public, but the fear it has of publicity is a serious hindrance. When the settlers had prepared an edict of Mr. Boyle, to be burned in front of that gentleman's lodgings as a hint of the love and respect in which he was held, the argument by which the officials of the board succeeded in preventing the performance was that the affair would get into the papers. And so he was allowed to muddle along as it likes, and to make as much money as it can, seems to be the only desire of the present management. But Rugby deserves a better fate: it is a lovely, fertile and wonderfully healthful spot, and it is the natural door to the great fertile section of the table land which lies in its rear. To develop that district was at one time the professed object of the board, and to do so is still the object of Messrs. Clarke, and of all the natives themselves, and even of the Rugby settlers; but the board does not very nearly care to do so, and hence the very real antagonism between the interests of the board and those of the Clarke, of which I have spoken. Rugby is certainly very sick at present, but it should be remembered the only complaint it is suffering from is bad management. To save the place one of two things is absolutely necessary: either that Mr. Thomas Hughes himself should come over and take the management (he is universally beloved and respected), or that the present board should sell out its interest to some company competent to make the place a success. If one of these two things is not done, and done speedily, Rugby will give a few more little kicks, become comatose and sink into oblivion."

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

GARDEN TRACTS

Ranches, Ranches.

COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all parts of n. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

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Hurrah for the GREAT JULY MARK DOWN

—OF— DRY GOODS

—AT THE— Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

A FRESH LOT! A FRESH LOT!!

Of prints will be opened on Monday. Beautifully printed mummy cloths - at 5c worth 25c. Beautifully printed lawns - at 10c worth 15 and 20c. Fancy dress goods - at the worth 15, 20 and 25c. Fancy dress goods - at 15c worth 30c. All wool plain burlings - at 10c worth 25c. Black lace burlings - at 10c worth 25c. Colored lace burlings - at 10c worth 25c. Summer silks - at 10c worth 25c. Summer silks - at 10c worth 25c. Real French chintzes - at 20c worth 35c.

The above lots of prints, lawns, mummies, etc., will be the LAST WE SHALL OPEN THIS SEASON. Persons needing these and dozens of other bargains should take advantage of the tremendous reductions offered.

A most beautiful assortment of neckwear in great variety, a most beautiful assortment of laces and embroideries. Just received, new cream Spanish laces, new black Spanish laces.

General Assortment of Dry Goods and Notions Cheap

Courtesy, attention, moderate prices, large assortment, at

FERRIS & JONES'

One door east of Tejon st. on Pike's Peak ave.

dwa 11y

If the Denver and New Orleans is to be a mere tool of the Union Pacific, then it is no wonder that Denver so energetically opposes it. The practical effort will be to make Denver a way station like Cheyenne.

DIED.

MAY.—In Chicago, Ill., July 15th, 1881, Carrie Louise, only child of Thomas J. and Carrie D. May, aged six months and five days, after an illness of five days.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—Delic. Aiken.....13@15c Michigan sliced.....10@12½c
BRAN—Colorado.....\$1 35@1 40 cwt.
BUTTER—Colorado ranch.....30@c35
CRACKERS—Premium soda.....10c Oyster.....12½c
CHEESE—Per pound.....20c
COFFEE—Rio.....20@25c Java roasted.....40c Mocha, roasted.....40c
EGGS—State, candied, per dozen.....25c Ranch, per doz.....35c
FLOUR—Per hundred.....\$3 00@4 00 Bulk wheat.....60@65
MEAT—Ham.....14@15c Dry salt.....11@12½c Bacon.....13@14c Lard.....14@15c
RICE—Sundwich Island.....12c Carolina.....11@12½c
SALT—Per barrel.....\$4 25@4
SCGAR—Granulated.....13@14c Extra C.....11½@12½c
SPICES—Pepp.80c Sugar Gless.....12½c
SYRUPS—Honey, per gallon.....\$1@1 20 New Orleans.....30c@31 00 Fine table.....30c@31 00
TEAS—Imperial.....75c@81 00 Gunpowder.....75c@81 00 Japan.....50c@51 00 Oolong.....40c@41 00 English Breakfast.....75c@81 00
HAY—Baled upland.....\$18@20 per ton
POTATOES—Per cwt. new.....\$3 50@4 00

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New York Correspondent: Chemical National Bank. Collections Solicited.

CENTAUER LINIMENT—Invaluable to families and owners of horses. Sold everywhere.

CASTORIA—For Sour Stomach, Constipation and Frequentness of Children. Pleasant, safe and cheap. 100 drops, 25 doses, 25 cents.

ASH-TONIC—A Perfect Purifier of the System, in 1/2 a bottle, 75 cents. For Dyspepsia, the many forms of Liver Complaint, Impure and Impoverished Blood and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. For symptoms indicated by Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Furred Tongue, Drowsiness, Blanched Lips, Sallow Complexion, Pain in the Side or Back, Eruptions, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Irritability and Hysteria, and for building up the system, Ash-Tonic is unquestionably the most prompt and energetic remedy yet devised. eodm8-S1*

All housekeepers should ask their grocer for Loper's Older Vinegar and Pickles, absolutely pure and the best, Denver, Colorado. w-f-18-

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, ss.

COUNTY OF EL PASO. In the county of El Paso, ss. The E. N. Welch Manufacturing company, plaintiff, vs. George W. Turney and Harry M. Turney, under the firm name of Turney Bros., defendants.

The people of the State of Colorado send greeting. To George W. Turney and Harry M. Turney, defendants above named. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the county court of the county of El Paso, it being in the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in the said judicial district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff on two promissory notes dated November 4, 1880. One of \$200, due three months after date, and one of \$229.69, due five months after date, also for interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the said sum of \$429.69.

Given under my hand and the seal of the county court within and for the said county of El Paso this 9th day of June, A. D. 1881.

J. E. MCINTYRE, Clerk.

Edgar T. Ensign, Plaintiff's Attorney. w-23-18

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John Deere's Walking Plows, Sulky Plows and Cultivators.

Improved Hoosier Grain Drill, twenty years in successful operation. Perfectly protected by patents.

Mitchell Machine Farm Wagon. The monarch of the road.

Cortland Buggies and Platform Spring Wagons. Made of the best materials only. Thoroughly guaranteed.

"Standard" Buggies and Carriages.—Prices moderate. Within the reach of every farmer.

Coates' Lick Layer Hay Rake with independent steel teeth, self dump and lock lever.

Cane Mills, Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Pulverizing and Smoothing Harrows, etc., etc.

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Vol. **X** COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881. No. **33**

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden will prepare for him-
self to use the house next on the west to the
one which he has long occupied in Gramercy
Park. On Tuesday plans were filed at the
building department for alterations of the two
buildings. The addition to Mr. Tilden's
house will accommodate a valuable library.
It will be four stories. The front of the two
houses will be constructed so that they will
appear as one. The houses will be faced
with Carlsile stone and Bellevue stone. The
corners of some of the stories will be of bloc
granite. The frontage of the addition is
twenty-six feet and the depth one hundred
feet. The whole building will be four stories
in height. The cost of the alterations will be
\$60,000. Messrs. Vaux & Radford are the
architects.

DEAN STANLEY.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley was born in Alderley, Cheshire, England, in 1815. He was at Rugby the favorite student of Dr. Arnold. He made some return for this affection later by publishing two volumes on the life and correspondence of his old teacher. This book has passed through several editions and been translated into several foreign languages, and may now be considered an English classic. His school and college days gave ample promise of the prominence he was to have as a scholar. In 1834 he gained a scholarship at Balliol college. He also took the Newdegate prize for his English poem, "The Gypsies," the Ireland scholarship and a first class in classics. He graduated in 1838, and was fellow tutor for twelve years after. During this time he was preaching and identified himself with the liberal party. He prepared his life of Dr. Arnold during the period and published some sermons. In 1851 he was appointed canon of Canterbury. From 1850 to 1864 he was regius professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford. His lectures there delivered on the Eastern and Jewish church are still considered standard authorities on these subjects.

In 1864 he was appointed dean of Westminster, and here his great life work began as the leader of the broad church party in England. His sympathies had heretofore been with this party, but he had not before the commanding influence of his new position to aid him. Our dispatches give in his last words the purpose of his life at Westminster. He showed his catholic spirit by inviting eminent preachers of all denominations to preach in Westminster. Max Muller there delivered his celebrated missionary sermon. His own preaching here was liberal and catholic. He cared more to make Englishmen Christians than churchmen. This led to some disagreeable controversies but Dean Stanley had too great a degree of the confidence of his queen and the English people to be easily overthrown. His visit to America in 1879 will be remembered. The reception tendered him by the different denominations were a grand tribute to his liberal ministry in England.

He was a ripe, accurate and candid scholar. He never was afraid of the truth and was among the first to recognize the value of the work of scientists for religion. As a man he was generous, sympathetic and true. England has no scholar now known to the world who can fill the large place he has occupied in the religious world for twenty years.

Mr. K. G. Cooper, the manager of the Republican, is suggested as the republican candidate for mayor. If he would take the post, Denver would be fortunate. He is a shrewd, business man, with a character above reproach.

The Leadville Democrat says that "Araps" in the past and is now doing all she can to alienate the other counties. It is supplemented by the press and merchants of Denver in a very efficient way. What does the Democrat propose to do about it? Support Denver?

The Register-Call: "The only man ever attempted to play Conkling in Colorado was instantaneously, ineffectually and effectually sat down upon." Who was? This item is too interesting in the leaves of our history to remain purely impersonal Denver News.

It must be that the Register-Call alludes to Governor Rout in the convention of May which elected Grant delegates to Chicago. Governor Rout sat in front, and in an emergency waved his shepherd's crook and the Grant delegation followed him like sheep.

The result of the silver conference appears satisfactory to this country, but its conclusions are those of the bimetallicists that opposed the original Bland bill. No country can afford to have free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio which rates it above its market value. If dealing commercial nations should agree upon at the ratio of one to fifteen and a half, there is no question that it would be maintained. America could hurry this by dealing, like France, to coin any more silver.

This would reduce somewhat the price of silver, but would bring monometallic countries to terms and make silver far more valuable. The Tribune now has a libel suit on its hands. Ex-Governor Evans thus answers the results on his character. Whether he will press the suit or not is still a question. If his word in the South Park and Denver Pacific lands is square and honest there will be little difficulty in getting damages. There have always been, however, vague rumors about Mr. Evans' conduct in the construction of the Denver Pacific which have not been to his credit. The suit is pressed the truth will come out. Various reasons are given for the Tribune's action. The Denver News thinks it is because Mr. Hannell wants to get ex-Governor Evans and his family out of the senatorial race. Mr. Hannell it is claimed is backing Mr. Rothacker. Another and more plausible one is that it is the result of a long continued fight between Governor Evans and Mr. Rothacker. The sharp tone of the article in the Tribune certainly gives it a personal aspect. For over two years the Tribune under Mr. Rothacker's management has severely criticized Governor Evans' conduct of the South Park. When the sale to Jay Gould was effected last fall, the criticisms were very severe for thus selling out a Denver enterprise and placing the city at the mercy of Jay Gould, Governor Evans and his friends were much annoyed at this, and so expressed themselves. After the death of Robinson, Governor Evans bought from the estate the real interest he held, and proposed to even by turning out Mr. Rothacker. On account of some pooling complications Mr. Rothacker kept control of the Tribune, and now seems securely seated. This fight for control of the Tribune engendered very bitter feelings, and Mr. Rothacker appears to be backing the best of his opportunity for getting even with Governor Evans for trying to oust

their future, while this grand Empire of the "South is marching with giant strides to fulfill its high destiny and to meet its marvelous possibilities, hence the seat of government should be settled in its midst; but words or word painting will not be sufficient; active, united, energetic action is required, and some one or more should take the initiative and call the people of the south together at some suitable place at an early day, and thus inaugurate a movement in a tangible way, that cannot fail of success. "Will our friend of the Springs GAZETTE put the ball in motion?"

We will with pleasure aid in issuing such a call, but before that is done the south should be more stirred up on the subject. The papers from San Juan thus far have had little to say. But as they have always been for the south, they will not fall in this emergency. The early part of September will be soon enough for the convention.

Departed Glory.
From the Denver Republican.
The Times refers to the Denver & New Orleans railroad as "a great enterprise which is destined to connect this city by a direct line with the great commercial port of New Orleans, and the most fertile regions of Texas." Now, is such really the design of the road? Is it to be and remain an independent line? It is to be the glory of the South Park that it was a Colorado railroad and an independent line. But that glory has departed.

ROUGH ON ROAD AGENTS.

Two More Killed - Robbery and Bloodshed.

Near the Black Range.

From the New Mexican.
The Black Range men have just had another little incident to break the monotony of mining talk, and give an interesting topic of conversation. Two more men were made to bite the dust in Socorro county on Thursday and there seems to be very little sympathy for them. Indeed there is very little reason why there should be as they were characters, not very well calculated to advance the interests of the country or to heighten the morals of the community, besides which the place of work which led to their taking off was a dirty one and should have been summarily punished, as it was. The story as near as the reporter could gather it from a man who came up from the scene yesterday afternoon is as follows: Some time ago there moved to Grafton, one of the towns which have sprung up in the range within the last six months, a Japanese, who by his good habits and behavior soon became respected and was looked upon as a useful member of the little community. He came to Grafton from Tombstone, where he had worked industriously and secured property. A day or two ago he started from Grafton with a two-horse team, intending to drive down into Arizona, but had not accomplished much of his journey when he was stopped by two men, armed to the teeth and of revolting appearance. The men proved to be of the worst kind. They at once ordered the Japanese to get down and threatened to kill him. The poor fellow begged for mercy, but was told that he must die. They then demanded all the money he had and proceeded to search him. The victim readily gave up his pile and being unable to fight them, continued his protestations against their contemplated murder. He said that all he wanted was life. They might take his team, but there was no good to be accomplished by killing him. His entreaties finally availed and the agents determined to spare his life. In order, however, to provide against further annoyance from him, they bound him to a tree and proceeded with the team, goods and money. They headed for Engel, the railroad station, at which the stage line to Chicago now has its terminus. The robbers were quite friendly with everybody, and during their stay they had quite an interesting target practice with some Mexicans. In the meantime the Japanese, after the expiration of several hours, succeeded in regaining his liberty, and instead of starting out in pursuit of the thieves, and his plunder, he hastened to give information of the affair to the authorities of Socorro county. The officers were quick to respond and a sheriff's posse was soon in the field. The officers secured, by some means, an idea as to the programme to be carried out by the road agents and accordingly accepted themselves along the road leading from Engel.

The agents, after enjoying themselves for a time, hit upon their team and started off. They had gotten only a short distance from Engel when they were fired upon from ambush by the posse. The lead poured in thick and fast, and gave no chance whatever for defence or escape. Both men were killed instantly. One of them was literally riddled, and when examined was found to have been hit by fifteen shots. The other had only one ball, which struck him behind the ear, and rendered further waste of lead upon him unnecessary. The team, goods, and most of the money of which they had deprived the Japanese, were recovered and returned to the owner. The names of the robbers are not known, or at least they have not been reported. Robbery in the Black Range don't go. The last time there was stealing there the thieves got the worst of it, and here is another instance of the bad policy of setting a naught the Socorro county authorities.

SITTING BULL SURRENDERS.

He and Some of His Followers in Captivity.

St. Paul, July 20.—The Pioneer Press has the following special from Fort Buford: Four p. m.: Sitting Bull and about 200 people arrived at exactly twelve o'clock to-day, and surrendered arms and ponies to Major Brotherton. No speeches have yet been made as Sitting Bull and his orators were fatigued and hungry. They were placed in a camp between the post and boat landing, and are in Major Brotherton's charge, as if in iron. A correspondent visited Sitting Bull after his lodge was erected and cheered the old man by informing him that he had seen his lost daughter who the Canadians had told him was in chains only a short time before, and that she was well and happy. He expressed a desire to talk after he had rested and eaten. The cavalcade, as it fled to the garrison, attracted much attention. It consisted of six army wagons loaded with squaws and children, followed by twenty-five to thirty of Louis Legare's Red river carts, well filled with baggage. Riding Bull himself, his objects and his head high rode their ponies, and did not dismount and shake hands till they arrived at the place fixed upon for their camp. Sitting Bull has seemed more sullen and insolent than any of the chiefs that he has under his management, although kind treatment will soon satisfy him. The government has accepted his surrender in good faith. A dispatch has been forwarded to Standing Rock informing Crowing King and Law Dog of Sitting Bull's arrival, and it is

WASHINGTON.

Garfield Still Improves.

Another Lunatic Caught.

Guiteau in His Prison Cell.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 1:30 p. m.—The president is passing a comfortable day. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 88, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At present, his pulse is 98, temperature 99.0, respiration 18.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 7 p. m.—The president has passed an excellent day. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 88, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At present, his pulse is 98, temperature 99.0, respiration 18.

(Signed)
D. W. BRISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBT. REYBURN.

The following was sent by the attending surgeons to consulting surgeons this evening:
EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 7 p. m.—During the past twenty-four hours the president's progress has been uniform and satisfactory. He had a good night and has expressed himself throughout the day as feeling comfortable. At 3:30 p. m. his pulse was 86, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 88, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At 7 p. m. his pulse was 98, temperature 99, respiration 18.

(Signed)
D. W. BRISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBT. REYBURN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 20, 11 p. m.—The president has improved steadily all day, and his condition to-night is in every way satisfactory. He has taken rather more than the usual amount of liquid refreshment, but has been allowed no solid food since manifestations of gastric disturbance on Monday, except toast saturated with the juice of roast beef. This afternoon the fever which came on late to-day was very light, and has at this hour nearly abated. The usual quantity of sulphate of morphia was administered hypodermically, and the patient is now asleep. All his symptoms are as favorable as could be desired. The wound is granulating now and showing healthy progress of healing. The fever has reached the lowest point and we are quite happy. I think in a few weeks he will be able to take a sea voyage. One hundred and fifty men are fitting a revenue cutter to take the president when he is well enough. It is expected the president and family will be able to go on the 15th of August. A swinging bunk is being provided for the president.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The president is better than any day yet, and he is mending fast. He had a long and good sleep last night and was much refreshed, and is stronger to-day. Pulse this a. m. 80 or within 10 of normal point; other conditions normal. Dr. Bliss says the president is getting along splendidly and we could not ask for greater progress than he is making.

"Do you consider him out of danger, doctor?" asked the reporter.

"He is convalescing finely," replied the doctor; "there are dangers yet but so remote that we do not really fear them, still they might arise."

"He is not absolutely safe yet from blood poisoning, but that danger is not more than possible. He looks better to-day than ever before. The lines of his expression are better and natural like they were before he was hurt. He is gaining strength right along, and his appetite and digestion are good. He is stronger to-day than yesterday, and indeed the improvement of each day over the preceding one is plain. We feel he will recover, and we encourage him to think so. Once we had for several days very little hopes."

GUILTEAU GETTING FAINTFUL.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Guiteau seems to think now that Corkhill has gone he can get more privileges. He told the guard this morning that he wanted three daily papers every day and better food than had been allowed him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Prison fare and discipline have taken much of the starch out of Guiteau, and have even had a willed effect upon his inordinate vanity. When first confined he made frequent complaints of his treatment. He regarded himself as an important personage, a prisoner of state, and demanded better care and treatment than was bestowed on his fellow prisoners whom he designated common felons. He protested against being put on a level with other prisoners and said he was a gentleman accustomed to having the best fare. His demands were often made in an insulting manner and were usually ignored. He consumes every scrap of paper that he can get, writing about himself. He has not ceased to complain and demand better treatment but his manner is changed and he is more subdued and apparently begins to realize that others don't regard his crime in the light that he does. The other day he complained that he did not get coffee enough. The warden allowed him two cups at a meal, while other prisoners get only one. This revived his spirit of self-importance and he forthwith put on airs again. Then his extra allowance of coffee was cut off, whereupon he wrote a lengthy letter to the warden couched in offensive language, saying that he was not fit to have charge of a man of such importance. The warden paid no attention to the letter and determined not to allow Guiteau another favor, but to confine him to the most rigorous prison treatment. The warden, his deputy, and the district attorney and his assistant are the only persons who are permitted to exchange any words with the prisoner. When it is necessary for one of these officers to see Guiteau, he is brought into the warden's office, looked inside with the official and guard stationed at the door. Guiteau has abandoned his foppishness; at first in jail he was careful with his toilet, but now, comes into the ward-

and pants on with his pants rolled up and the last time he had nothing but pants. Corkhill's order to put him in solitary confinement and shut him off from sight of others has not been complied with as the jail has too many prisoners to admit of this besides the warden considers Guiteau's present mode of confinement about as solitary as can well be. Guiteau has no desire of escape as he knows the danger he would incur outside from popular indignation. He first heard the president was getting well from the talk of the guards. He anticipates a big sensational trial.

A DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A Washington special says: He is certainly going to get well. That was a very confident declaration made by Dr. Bliss about sundown last evening. His physicians are not willing to put any such confident declaration in their bulletins and within 24 hours even, have said they could not safely predict that the wound would not terminate fatally. The doctors seem to have one language for public and another for private persons, but the confidence of the people in the recovery of the president which has existed for a week has not been shaken. The president sat up twenty minutes yesterday, and it was found the pain in his back had disappeared, but cautious, and some think suspicious, pains continue in his legs and feet. The reason why the word suspicious is attached to these pains by some of the physicians, is that there is a remote fear that the president after his recovery may be weak in his legs. He seems himself apprehensive of that, as he has frequently asked his attendants what they thought about it, and has expressed an earnest wish to be able to stand up to see whether or not his legs would still remain his servants. The first sensation when the bullet struck him was his knees gave way; he seems to have retained that sensation ever since, and still fears his knees may give way.

ANOTHER LUNATIC FOUND LOOSE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—George W. Seward, a deaf mute, was arrested yesterday while going from door to door in the city soliciting aid to defend the assassin Guiteau. In reply to a question Seward wrote on a slate, "Guiteau is a Frenchman. I am a Frenchman. He is all right to kill Garfield." The prisoner was arraigned this morning and remanded for further hearing.

Bourbonism Still Lives.

St. Louis, July 20.—The Republican's Waco, Texas, special says: The governor refused to co-operate for a thanksgiving day because of Garfield's recovery. Democrats and republicans alike condemn the act as insulting to the patriotism of Texas. The mayor will issue a proclamation to-morrow, calling on other cities to confer with him, arranging the day.

COLUMBUS, O., July 20.—The ministers and citizens of Texas sent Governor Foster assurance of their disapproval of Governor Roberts' refusal to proclaim a day of thanksgiving for the president's recovery.

STATE NEWS.

The Campau-Stickney Case.

DENVER, July 20.—In the Campau-Stickney civil case in the United States district court yesterday Judge Hallett decided in favor of Stickney. The suit was in reference to notes given by Campau to settle with Stickney's wife, whom it is alleged he seduced. The judge denied the motion for decree against Stickney, whom Campau claimed had blackmailed him, and said: "Where a man comes into a court of equity and confesses himself a libertine, the court will not inquire whether the woman was a strumpet." This decision will have a bearing on the prosecution of Stickney for the murder of Campau and Mrs. Devereaux.

Nearly a Murder.

DENVER, July 20.—Some time ago an item appeared in the papers about a well known married lady receiving severe injuries from a runaway horse. Now it appears that instead of a runaway horse it was nearly murder. One Charles Matthews, coroner's juror and inquest clerk, well known here, who had intentions of eloping with another man's wife, and who was at that time criminally connected with her, after getting her in his power, abused her on the day of the supposed runaway cut her face with a razor. Shortly after, the lady was taken sick and a doctor called in. While in the room the lady requested the doctor to take her home as Matthews would do her injury. When about to leave the room he heard the lady utter a cry and returned to find Matthews holding her with one hand and cutting her with a razor, inflicting two wounds on the breast and one four inches long on the neck, but not very serious. Matthews then attacked the doctor who managed to get away unhurt. For the lady's sake the matter was suppressed until to-day, when the lady returned to her home, a few miles in the country.

Prisoners Escape.

DENVER, July 20.—Early Tuesday morning five inmates of the county jail made their escape and have not been captured.

New Mining Company.

DENVER, July 20.—J. W. Simonton, of the New York Associated press, was to-day elected president of the Colorado Dry Placer Amalgamation company, with a new board of directors of his selection. The company own the patents of a simple machine greatly needed in working placer mines where water is scarce, or where the gold is so fine and light that it cannot be saved by the sluice process.

Bow in a Saloon.

DENVER, July 20.—Last night about 13 o'clock George Kane, of Kokomo, raised a disturbance in a saloon on Holladay street, and after quarreling about some small matters with Larkins, he threw a beer glass through a window at the latter, and then attacked him with a knife, but bystanders interfered, taking the knife away. Kane then procured a revolver and fired three shots at

Libel Suits.
DENVER, July 20.—The Denver & New Orleans railway company and Governor Evans, its president, to-day instituted a third suit against the Tribune for libel, in publishing another article, charging it to be inspired by the D. & N. O. company for their injury.

Good Luck and Honesty.
DENVER, July 20.—The News of to-morrow says recently Robert A. Riddle, of Philadelphia, went to the depot with the intention of going to Leadville. He had \$50,000 in government bonds in his valise which he handed to the porter of the Pullman car. Joseph Cheaney, who had a valise like Riddle's, left on the same train, and also handed his valise to the porter. Just before the train started Riddle decided to remain in Denver, pushing into the car grabbed, as he supposed, his grip sack. After his arrival at the hotel he discovered he had the wrong valise and telegraphed to the conductor to whom Cheaney delivered the valise after discovering the mistake. Riddle, on receiving his valise immediately left for the East.

RAILROAD LANDS.

An Interesting Case.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The secretary of the interior to-day referred the case of the Central Pacific railroad vs. State of California, involving the right of title to certain lands within the limits of the company's grant in Alameda county to the attorney general for an opinion on the questions of law involved. This action, on the part of Secretary Kirkwood, will probably result in the speedy and final settlement of a long contested case of the lands in question, which were selected by California as indemnity school lands. After they had been withdrawn by the department for the benefit of railroads, they were certified to the state in September, 1870. The company, however, has fully completed its road, and has, therefore, earned its lands under the original granting act in June, 1870. When the case was first brought before the department Mr. Schurz, in a decision, held that while he was of the opinion that the company had the better right to the lands, yet he considered certification to the state a final act of the department equivalent to a patent, and therefore the department had no further jurisdiction over the lands, nor any authority to issue patents to railroads.

No further action was taken by Secretary Schurz. Secretary Kirkwood soon after taking charge of the department considered the case, and to-day submitted a statement of facts relating to it to the attorney general, requesting his opinion upon the following questions of law:

First—Has the department jurisdiction on the premises? and

Second—Is there authority under the general laws and express provisions of the granting act of July, 1862, to issue patents to railroads for the lands in question?

ACTIVE AND PROSPEROUS.

Fair Business is Promised for the Future.

New York, July 20.—The Public's weekly table of clearing house transactions shows an increase in all towns, except Baltimore, where there was a decrease of 10.9 per cent. Following are the increases in detail:

New York	50.7
Boston	47.1
Philadelphia	35.2
Chicago	45.5
Cincinnati	38.4
St. Louis	36.4
Milwaukee	16.7
San Francisco	46.7
Pittsburgh	33.1
Louisville	32.8
New Orleans	22.2
Providence	18.8
Cleveland	16.4
Kansas City	16.4
Indianapolis	40.7
Hartford	28.5
New Haven	14.4
Lowell	0.4

Louisville is the city most remarkable for gains and for the week but five other cities exceed it forty per cent, and the returns are in no respect indicative of shrinkage in volume of legitimate business. For some time Boston has been increasing its exchanges at a rapid rate which indicates a considerable diversion of traffic from other cities and yet New York which has certainly suffered to some extent from the reduction of railroad rates does not appear to be doing badly. Baltimore falls behind this week in exchanges and has gained very little for several weeks past, but there is no reason to suppose that the war sales has caused any important diversion of traffic from that city, though it seems to be at the disadvantage of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

NEW MEXICO TO THE FRONT.

It Takes the Lead as the Land of Murder and Outrage.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 20.—The Las Vegas street railway begins operations to-morrow.

The Gazette's special from Glorieta gives information of the murder of two Mexicans this afternoon near the town of Pecos, thirty miles distant. One of the murdered men, named Romero, the other is not known. Full particulars are not yet received. The quarrel commenced over a tie contract, and Frank McPherson, the inspector for Walsen & Levy, shot and killed the two men and then made his escape on horseback. All the sheriffs of the neighboring counties have been telegraphed to arrest the murderer. One of the murdered men, Romero, had been wealthy one time, but lost all through dissipation.

The Gazette to-morrow publishes particulars of a dastardly murder at Silver City, Grant county, Monday night. S. Harvey, a cook at a hotel kicked a Chinaman dishwasher who complained to Deputy Marshal Lather. He went to the hotel and undertook to arrest Harvey, who asked for papers. The marshal insolently demanded that he follow him. Harvey was at the time engaged in cutting meat and did not move, when the marshal shot him three times, instantly killing him. The marshal's case is up before the grand jury now in session. Harvey was a steady,

Senator Miller of New York.

It is better in Tucson any way.

The Conkling men are now demoralized.

That southern convention is worrying the Denver people awfully.

Depew and Miller would make a strong senatorial representation for New York.

Tucson blankets are sufficient covering for this weather. Everybody should use them.

Local politicians will hereafter not try to wage a war with President Garfield on petrology.

One paper calls attention to the fact that we all, north and south, say "our president" and not "the president."

The Denver Times should wake up. The other evening paper is stealing its thunder on the capital question.

Stalwartism as exemplified in the New York legislature is brought into disrepute. It doesn't mean party loyalty.

Denver is so excited about the capital question that she does not realize Pueblo is gradually taking away its trade.

Senatorial candidates will handle the capital question delicately. The south will have a memory good for fifteen months.

Mr. Miller is now within five votes of an election. If he continues to gain as heretofore he will be elected next Thursday.

Ex-Senator Conkling says his successor shall not be chosen before the adjournment. Is New York state owned by this gentleman?

Notwithstanding all that may be said about our hot weather, Colorado would be a very pleasant, cool, refreshing summer resort for Arizona.

Governor Colquhoun of Georgia, is now considered the model governor. At the meeting of the legislature last week, he said he had nothing to communicate.

The stalwart effort in the New York legislature to secure the election of two democratic senators has been defeated not by the "Old Guard," but in spite of it.

It will create a very favorable impression east to talk now about the necessity of double blankets on summer nights in Colorado. Don't give this information to anyone in Colorado however.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE says the spoil system has had no apologists or defenders since July 2. Who are the men that relied upon it previous to that date?

Senator Conkling and his crowd of 505.

The Leadville Democrat sees something to be thankful for in the attempted assassination of Garfield. It has virtually crushed the political element that existed by stirring up sectional strife.

Denver is awake to combinations. It should make one also if it has any friends. It might gain the help of Leadville on the ground that Leadville money is building her magnificent blocks, opera house and other magnificent improvements.

The grand jury has put off the consideration of the star route rascalties until next October. Meanwhile the republican national committee cannot afford to have the chief conspirator remain as one of its officers. The party makes itself accessory to these frauds by keeping such a main office.

Mr. Eugene Field, who takes a position on the Tribune to-morrow, has the reputation of being the brightest paragrapher in the west. He must win his laurels before he can wear them here, however. Mr. Day of the Solid Muldoon is generally recognized as the brightest paragrapher in the state.

The Inter-Ocean suggests that Denver send out operators throughout the state to advocate the capital question. This is a capital suggestion. Our county commissioners will gladly give these operators our court house to show that El Paso should vote for Denver because of the liberal proportion of the state expenses paid by Arapahoe.

We gave yesterday a short biographical sketch of Senator Miller. He is comparatively unknown outside of New York. But he is still young, being only 43 years of age, and has not been in politics long enough to have a national reputation. He must have decided ability and character to have been picked out of the long list of candidates.

It is now generally understood that Secretary Blaine originated the term "stalwart" which has been borrowed by ex-Senator Conkling's friends. Secretary Blaine first used the term in the Maine state convention of 1877 when in the name of the "stalwart republicans of Maine" he protested against the southern conciliatory policy of President Hayes.

It now looks as though the Denver board of commerce will make a grand struggle for the capital. This will be better for Pueblo than to have the capital as "it will divert Denver merchants from the more important question of controlling trade and aid Pueblo materially in her effort to surpass Denver as a commercial port. Pueblo with her push and fair-mindedness is a fair antagonist to its larger and stronger rival.

The Pueblo Chieftain urges that county printing should not go outside of the counties provided it can be done there. This is right. Experience has shown that local printing houses can give as good work at as reasonable prices as outside parties have been doing it for. Culver, Page & Hayne, among other foreign houses, have been doing a good deal of Colorado county work. When this firm had the monopoly it asked very high prices. We have known it to charge eight dollars a thousand for letter heads, which local printing offices would have done for six dollars. Lake, Arapahoe, El Paso, and many other counties are now patronizing home industries entirely. Other counties should follow their example.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion regarding the benefit the Denver & New Orleans Road will be to Denver. Ex-Governor Evans as usual, has embarked in the enterprise as a philanthropic effort to benefit Denver. The following from the Tribune shows that the philanthropic feature is not generally appreciated:

There is much bitter feeling among the Denver stockholders of the Denver & New Orleans at the course which Ex-Governor Evans has taken concerning the road. He seems to be acting simply as a tail to Jay Gould's kite and in direct enmity to the city's interests. How our merchants could have expected anything else after their experience with Evans, it is difficult to understand. His record in the Denver Pacific and the South Park should have been regarded as sufficient. The injunction which Polkman gave to Luerie to "put money in the purse," is the ruling motive of his life, and he was as certain to do it in the Denver & New Orleans transaction as he has been to do it in all others with which he has been connected. Arapahoe county owes him some very clear-cut grudges for the way in which he has treated it, and through a purchase of philanthropy and a mock desire to advance its interests, filled his own pockets. His present plan is to make Pueblo, as nearly as his master, Jay Gould, can accomplish it, the distributing point of the state, and while this may be a very good thing for Pueblo, it is a very decidedly bad thing for Denver. The wonder is that any one who was ever connected with him took the risk of renewing the connection. The South Park deal was a successful one for the stockholders, but no part of its success was due to Evans. The road was purchased from the first place by John W. Smith, and it only sold as it did because Jay Gould had a chance to make a million out of the transaction himself. The only thing which Evans did was to get Arapahoe to vote his company money and then to induce it to vote it away again. His grand climax in selling out to Jay Gould was not calculated to help either Denver or Colorado. Under certain circumstances the Denver & New Orleans might have been made to pay, but there is no hope for it now. This intention seems to be to make it simply an instrument for Jay Gould's revenge at the expense of Colorado interests, and Evans is acting as his tool to bring this about. The desire is to send it into a country where it can get no business by reason of iron-clad contracts, and to build up Pueblo at the expense of Denver. The intention will fail. Neither Evans nor his master can do any more injury to Denver than they have done already.

The events of the past two weeks have shown beyond cavil that this is a Christian nation. The most honest expression of public sentiment is always to be found in trying times like those we have just passed through. Every dispatch and act had a Christian coloring. Statesmen who possibly never prayed asked Christians to pray for the president's recovery. The American people believe in the efficacy of prayer and in an overruling Providence. The sneers of infidels were silent. The nation in its distress looked to God. It is evident that the people as a mass have not departed from the faith of their fathers. Without going into any discussion about the truth of the Christian religion, we must note its superiority. In such a test over what science or falsely styled liberalism would put in its place. Grant even that the Christian faith is founded on error and illusion, still we must admit the nation was safer, happier, and more restful with it. The believer could exclaim with Charles Sumner speaking of the doctrine of equality of rights, "If it is an error, it is an error which I love; if it is a fault, it is a fault which I shall be slow to renounce; if it is an illusion, it is an illusion which I pray may enwrap the world in its angelic arms." Had this been a nation of materialists, there could have been no hope, only cold, dogged despair. There would have been no higher, overruling power to appeal to and rest on. Say what we may, the nation was thrilled and comforted by the words in the dispatch of Rockwell which were used by Garfield sixteen years ago in a similar crisis: "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives."

There is one subject the state press might agitate with profit, and that is the very poor service given it by the Western Union company. The dispatches do not come through promptly and it causes endless annoyance. We have been trying to present at a large expense a good market report to our readers. But it is impossible. Sometimes we don't get any reports and nearly every night only a partial one. There is no good reason why the company should not have the market reports all in during the earlier part of the evening. So far as we know Superintendent Armstrong is doing his best to supply the report but the company will not give him the facilities. The number of wires is totally inadequate for the business. The Western Union cannot have much newspaper sympathy in its struggles, if it does not reform.

The Denver News says that Jefferson, Weld, Boulder and Clear Creek, among other counties, ought to vote for Denver as the capital. Why? Denver by sly ways took the capital from Jefferson. She fought Boulder's University bill, and after receiving her support on the appointment bill basely deserted her. She cheated all the cattle counties in the assessment which should give her strength in Weld. Through the last legislature her representatives fought Clear Creek in every way. Surely these counties should support Denver. As to the rest, Arapahoe has always opposed them, whenever her interests conflicted. The northern counties must have great love and devotion for Denver.

The Denver Republican takes up the Chieftain's uncalculated remarks on the press association as follows: "The Pueblo Chieftain did not have a representative present at the recent state editorial association meeting and hence designates it as a 'gathering of the small fry journalists at Denver,' and says it in no manner represented or reflected the newspaper talent of the state." Oh! why did the Chieftain come up?

According to our dispatches of to-day, a quarter of a million of Germany's best mechanics and laborers are coming to this country. The protective system seems to be working elegantly there. It may be remarked that they are coming to a protection country. But if it is protection that benefits the laboring classes, Germany's laborers should remain at home, as Germany has a more stringent protection system and hence the laborers should be better off there.

THE REVOLUTION.

The question of reform in the civil service has been generally and fully discussed in connection with the recent terrible experience. But it has been a one-sided discussion as the spoils system has had since the end of July no apologist or defender. This shows a most remarkable change in public sentiment. During the last administration the leaders of the republican party in congress and in the states were in the main defenders of the spoils system and shrewdly at President Hayes' civil service reform measures. These men are now silent or frankly acknowledge their error. Such a change in public sentiment could only have been wrought by some terrible trial like that the country has just passed through. The advanced, clear-headed thinkers have for years seen the dangers of the spoils system and vainly endeavored to convince the country of it. Now this terrible act of the assassin has revealed this danger to the country, and it now loudly calls for reform. Few well balanced people believe that the attempted assassination was the result of any conspiracy, or that Guiteau had an accomplice in his crime. Still most people believe that the attempt would not have been made, had not the recent struggle at Albany taken place.

Since the inauguration of the spoils system the most arduous, constant and delicate duty of the president and his cabinet has been in disposing of patronage. This is not only burdensome to the executive department, but is injurious to the government. The consideration of an important question in finance or diplomacy should not be set aside, or interfered with by the professional office-seeker. But it has been. The president has been compelled to use his greatest skill and tact and most of his time in the settlement of questions of patronage. Instead of giving his best energies to the more important questions of government. The same is equally true of the cabinet. Their efforts to secure reforms and efficiency in their departments have been considerably weakened by the attention they have been compelled to give to office-seekers. This is too mean and disagreeable work for our rulers to be called on to perform. The most effectual remedy will be to make all appointments to office for life, removal only to be made on account of incompetency or dishonesty. This can easily be fixed by law. A law might also make appointments to all subordinate offices dependent on the results of an examination. This would take from such offices as the collector of the port of New York, all patronage, and thus make the office less valuable to politicians. Had there been such a law, the recent fight over the collectorship would not have been made. These reforms would be simple and effective, and it is to be hoped that popular sentiment will demand their embodiment in legislation this winter.

ALARMED AND FRIGHTENED.

The great metropolitan papers of Denver are all alarmed about the capital question, all of them having given considerable space recently to the question. The News recommends that ballots be sent out. The Inter-Ocean thinks that orators should be sent, while the Republican urges that a mass meeting of the citizens be held. These are all excellent suggestions and should be acted upon immediately. None of them will do any hurt and it will make the campaign more lively. The capital will go south of the Divide anyway, but the victory will be all the more pleasant to have a respectable sort of an opposition. It is daily becoming more evident that the south has only to agree on one city to have the capital and this the south will do. We urge southern papers to take up this question vigorously. We can no longer be outwitted and snubbed.

But as we said above, we want to have Denver make a struggle, simply for the fun it will put into the canvass. We suggest that they are not putting forward all their strong arguments. There is the \$5,000 state appropriation last winter to improve the capital grounds, which the state will lose, if the capital goes elsewhere. It is true that other cities were willing to give the grounds and improve them without charge to the state. But the fact remains that Denver wanted the capital badly enough to generously expend the \$5,000 on the capital grounds at the state's expense, and this money will be lost if the capital goes elsewhere. Again Denver secured the passage of a bill by which the best and most valuable school lands in the state shall be sold at a nominal figure, so that Denver may have a beautiful park. If the capital is not located at Denver, the state will not enjoy this park provided at the expense of the state school fund. We might also suggest other arguments, such as Arapahoe's generosity in allowing other counties to contribute more than their share to the state's expenses, also the disinterested manner in which her entire senatorial delegation strove to secure such legislation as would have paralyzed Denver & Rio Grande and other local railroad corporations in their efforts to give railroad communications in various parts of the state. But we will not crowd these suggestions.

BALANCE OF POWER.

The Denver Press, in an article on the location of the capital, gives some figures which show that Denver has no easy struggle to get the capital. It says:

Having presented in a former number of the Press the law governing the permanent establishment of the capital, we advance with arguments to show the danger that menaces its defeat for Denver in the absence of active steps for its retention. Taking the gubernatorial vote of last autumn as a basis of the popular vote of the state, we find from official sources that it aggregates 53,220. Now it requires a majority of all these votes—an excess of 26,700—to insure its location at Denver or elsewhere. An analysis of the vote which naturally belongs to Denver will give some idea of her strength. There are embraced from territorial contiguity and easy access in the counties of Arapahoe, Jefferson, Douglas, Clear Creek, Summit, Gilpin, Boulder, Weld and Larimer a portion of Park. Here are the tables of the voting population named: Arapahoe, 7,800; Jefferson, 1,884; Douglas, 618; Clear Creek, 2,801; Summit, 2,647; Gilpin, 2,083; Boulder, 2,448; Weld, 1,247; and Larimer 1,220. Park county gives 1,322. Now

should every vote be cast in the counties named for Denver, she would still be in the minority of 4,244. The county of Boulder has grievances against Denver which she would take pleasure in settling no doubt, by voting for another city. It would therefore be fair to deduct one-half her vote, which would leave Denver in the vocative 4,600 votes. Lake county gives 2,106 votes, an excess of 238 over Arapahoe.

There will be scattering votes in the southwestern part of the state for Denver, but it is fair to presume the great body of the vote will be given for Pueblo. The contest will largely hinge on Lake county, and should Leadville come into the race, but little could be expected from that quarter. Should Lake, El Paso and Pueblo combine, as matters now stand, Denver would be defeated. The Denver & Rio Grande and South Park railroad companies, have it in their power to elect Pueblo, should they think proper to do so. The vote in Guanabon county by active effort, might be largely influenced for this city, but it will naturally gravitate to Pueblo in the absence of it. The advantages offered by this city, chiefly lie in its being the metropolis of the state, its railway facilities, and concentration of capital. But the popular mind may be largely influenced in favor of securing a geographical center for the selection of a permanent seat of government, and this be produced against Denver. Colorado Springs comes nearer being the center than Pueblo and if a candidate may secure a larger vote on this ground. We have endeavored to approximate the vote on this question, and said enough to justify the opinion that Denver will be defeated in the contest, unless there is organization and action taken to prevent it.

The above is very candid and shows that the south, by combining, may put the capital south of the Divide. This may be clearly seen by a look at the vote by counties in the last election. In the figures given by the press, the vote for Weaver is taken in account. We give only the vote for Garfield and Hancock which explains the slight discrepancy. The counties north of the Divide cast the following vote:

Arapahoe	7,796
Boulder	2,106
Clear Creek	2,801
Douglas	618
Elbert	1,097
Gilpin	2,041
Grand	208
Jefferson	1,884
Larimer	1,220
Park	1,322
Summit	2,647
Weld	1,247
Total	22,184

The counties south of the Divide cast the following vote:

Bent	416
Chaffee	2,380
Conjoe	1,219
Costilla	713
Custer	2,355
El Paso	2,106
Fremont	1,188
Gunnison	2,072
Hinsdale	782
Huerfano	526
La Plata	604
Las Animas	1,900
Ouray	887
Pitkin	1,097
Rio Grande	1,986
Saguache	880
San Juan	420
Total	20,913

The remaining counties are Lake and Park which cast the following vote:

Lake	7,918
Park	1,896
Total	9,814

Now these counties have usually been included with the southern counties and acted with them. They are not unlikely to join in the movement with the south to secure the capital for the south. If they do the vote by sections north and south will be as follows:

Northern counties	22,184
Southern counties	29,913
Total vote	52,097

Now it will be claimed that even if all these counties unite to put the capital south of the Divide, a large vote for Denver will be cast in them; particularly in Lake. This is true. But it is equally true that Denver will not hold the northern vote solid. Jefferson will remember the selfish manner in which Denver has treated Golden. The unjust assessment in Arapahoe is still remembered by the cattle men of Elbert and Weld and will be remembered in the coming contest. Boulder who stood by Arapahoe in the reappropriation bill has not forgotten how Arapahoe's representatives dishonestly deserted them at the last moment. Politically, Arapahoe has always been selfish and has no strength. Her representatives in the last legislature by a series of blunders and selfish acts succeeded in antagonizing every powerful element in the legislature. If the contest narrows down to one city in the south and Denver, the city in the south will receive a large vote in the north, not because the south is loved more, but Denver less.

Now the way to bring this about is to hold a convention in the south and agree upon one city that all shall support. At present we are divided. The south has failed to exercise its proper political influence heretofore on account of want of union. Let us not repeat the mistake. Of course we all have preferences, but we should submit them to the will of the majority. The city should be selected which will receive the strongest support both in the north and south.

Another Reason for Thanking.

Perhaps it has not entered into the mind of man to conceive some of the changes that would have occurred had General Garfield died of his wounds. Now there is ex-Gov. South, from whom, probably, no man felt more judgment over the assassination. Under the promises made by Conkling at Chicago, South must have become postmaster general in Mr. Arthur's cabinet. That is, he would have been offered the place, and would, of course, under the circumstances, and displaying his usual good sense, have declined it.

Prising the Denver East.

That capital question is worthy of attention from the chamber of commerce, the board of trade and kindred institutions. There should be organization enough to send out the ballots to the different camps.

Democratic Republicans.

The Albany assembly has decided to adjourn. In its make-up it is a majority of members who call themselves republicans. By the resignation of Conkling and Platt the duty of electing two republican senators devolved upon this body. Instead of performing it, which has been delayed and contested until now, they have made up the alleged mind to dissolve. Not a make-up of the sort which forces upon the party the risk which will attend a general campaign and make the election of two democratic senators possible, ought to be recognized as a republican hereafter. It is the most disgraceful and cowardly bolt in the party's history.

About the worst rebel paragraph we have seen is the following from the Omaha Herald: Jefferson Davis is now the object of a great deal of malignant hate from his associates in the late war, and a cheap and foolish dislike to him animates many narrow-minded blockheads in the north. If, however, Albert Sidney Johnston had survived Shiloh and Lee had taken possession of Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg, Jefferson Davis would have been a great man, a hero, the head of triumphant revolution.

As the soldiers in the south all join in the severe criticism of Davis, it is to be presumed that it was written by one of the rebel home guards or northern sympathizers. Was the late leader of the democratic party in Colorado the author?

The chances for the election of Miller and Lapham seem to be improving. The following facts are from the congressional directory: Mr. Warner Miller was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1838, and is now 43 years of age. He graduated at Union college in 1860 and began to teach. On the breaking out of the rebellion he entered as a private in the Fifth New York cavalry. He rose to the rank of lieutenant. He served largely in the Shenandoah valley and was taken prisoner at Winchester. After the close of the war he devoted himself to business pursuits, in which he has been very successful. He began his political career in 1872, when he went as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention, that nominated Grant for a second term. In 1875 and 1876 he served in the New York legislature. In 1878 he was elected to congress and again in 1880. He is a young man of great promise and ability.

Mr. Elbridge G. Lapham was born in Farmington, New York, in 1814. He was brought up on a farm. Later he attended the Canandaigua academy, where he was a classmate of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. He studied civil engineering and was employed on the Southern Michigan railroad. This business did not suit him and he turned his attention to law. He was admitted in 1844 and since then has practiced in Canandaigua county. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1864. In 1874 he was elected to congress and has been regularly re-elected since. He is now 67 years of age.

LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed from Exchanges.

Robinson Crusoe is published in the Franklin Square Series.

New York has a daily Jewish newspaper, published in Hebrew.

CANVASSING THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Changes Recently Made in the Composition of the House.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Inter-Ocean Washington special says: The news of election of Warner Miller as senator to succeed Platt was not unexpected to the porters of the administration. There is considerable speculation as to the effect of the choice of those gentlemen who are members of the text-house to be senators have upon the election of a speaker and officers of the house. After the election fall the membership of the house was as follows: Total number of representatives, 435; republican, 177; democratic, 156; greenbackers, 9; independent, 1. The independent J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, who will vote for the republican candidate for speaker, Frye was elected senator, to succeed Blaine and the vacancy there has not been filled. There are or will be four vacancies in New York, three of which were filled by republicans, viz: Morton, Miller and Lapham. No election whatever has been held in the ninth district where a vacancy was caused by the death of Fernando Wood. If, as assumed, the successors to Miller and Lapham cannot be elected and qualified time to take their seats the first of December the greenbackers will hold the balance power. Democrats here profess great confidence in their ability to elect a successor Morton notwithstanding one vote would seriously felt. The democrats however are believed to be reckoning without their host placing any reliance on the greenbackers. It is hardly possible for the greenbackers unite upon any candidate of their own speaker, and four Missouri greenbackers, including Rice, Ford and Burroughs have announced their intention of voting with the republicans.

SELECTING A RESERVATION.

The Ute Commissioners Report a New Site for the Utes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—J. R. Russell, chairman of the Ute commission, arrived in Washington this morning, and later in the day presented his report to Secretary Kirkwood, in which he stated that the commission had selected lands and proposed to locate the Uncompahgre Utes in the vicinity of the junction of Green and White rivers, Utah, and they propose to erect a temporary agency building there and have the agency moved to that point as soon as possible. By this arrangement the Utes will be located upon immediately adjoining the Uintah river. Russell also states in his report that it would be necessary before the removal of the Uncompahgre to have a military force of 150 men stationed at this point indicated for the agency building, as well as a small force for the winter at the Uintah agency. Secretary Kirkwood at once transmitted a copy of this report to the secretary of war accompanied by a letter in which he requested Secretary Lincoln to issue such instructions to the military commanders as will be necessary to carry into effect the wishes of the commissioners respecting the location of troops at the new agency and at the Uintah reservation.

FOR THE LAND OF THE FREE.

Quarter of a Million Emigrants in One Year From Germany.

BRONX, July 18.—A Berlin correspondent in the statistics published by the Hamburg police authorities show the number of emigrants passing through Hamburg to America from January 1st to June 30, 1881, amounts to 146,895, being twice the number for the same period in the year following the late war between France and Germany. The figures for such emigrants in the corresponding period last year were 72,468, a total for the year 198,190. So that if emigration proceeds in the same proportion for a second half of 1881, the government will find that reckoning the fugitives by other standards, it has lost in 1881 about a quarter of a million of its most efficient subjects.

DISCHARGING THE GRAND JURY.

It seems Will Have No Hearing Until Fall.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The grand jury of criminal court, appeared before the court 1 o'clock this afternoon. District Attorney Kirkhill in a short address said that when he had that the grand jury be held after the 1st of July, nobody expected, or dreamed of great a crime being committed as an attempt on the life of the president. The line was one which everybody admitted at a time would demand prompt and certain punishment in case of a fatal result to the president. He had therefore deemed it his duty to hold the grand jury to await the result of the president's journey. While all country is deeply grateful that the president is in the way of recovery, it cannot be held, just what action, or means would be taken towards the punishment of would-be assassin. The district attorney read a note addressed to him by the surgeon attending the president in reply to an official request from him as to the president's case and his recovery. This note was signed by Dr. Bliss and the other three surgeons. It was that while the president has up to the present time done exceedingly well and we anticipate his recovery we can't assert with confidence that his injuries may not result fatally. Col. Kirkhill said that in view of this condition of the president he would move that the grand jury be discharged until the 12th of September and the court so ordered, so nothing will be done with Guiteau, not even towards indicting him before fall.

Found a Comet.

ROCHESTER, New York, July 18.—A new comet has been discovered by the Ann Arbor observatory in right ascension 9 hours, 40 minutes, north, declination 99 degrees. It is bright and its movements are slow. Swift. This comet is not visible to the naked eye, and is described as appearing bright in the telescope, and has a northern motion of about one degree per day. It is situated in the constellation Auriga, about four degrees south of the second magnitude star Alkaid. This star is about seven degrees east of the bright star Capella. Its position is thus nearly the same as that of the large comet, which appeared three weeks since. (As the comet sets at 6.59 o'clock p. m., it is not visible in the morning. It rises at two minutes past 1 o'clock in the morning, thirty-five degrees east from the north point, from which its position can be easily found. It can be seen with a large opera or field glass. It will be recognized by its hazy, nebulous appearance.

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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 One Month \$10.00
 Three Months \$25.00
 Six Months \$45.00
 One Year \$80.00

WEEKLY IN ADVANCE
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ADVERTISING.

Not made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Prints for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

All subscribers to the Gazette are requested to send in their payment for the current year at once, so that we may be enabled to continue the paper without interruption.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

MANAGER OF THE GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

More tourists are visiting Pike's Peak this season than ever before.

Manitou will enter a horse company at the state tournament, in August.

Manager Welch, of the Opera House, informs us that the Hazel Kirke company have written for dates in August.

Alderman Noble left yesterday afternoon on an extended visit east, where his family has been for some time past.

Mr. W. A. Turney of Marion, Ohio, is in the city on a visit to his son, Mr. G. W. Turney. He will make quite an extended visit.

Numerous cow boys have been in the city for several days past. They are rounding up cattle upon the plains in the immediate vicinity of the city.

We are requested to state that the horse which ran against the roan horse at Terry's track on Friday afternoon was not Bobbin's Joe as reported in the GAZETTE.

The GAZETTE publishing company, as agents of the Allan Line Royal steamships, are requested to note that the steamship Peruvian's next departure from Boston will be July 28th, at 11 a. m.

Mr. Hughes, of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been appointed to the responsible position of station agent for the road at Pueblo, and will leave for his new field of duty to-morrow.

Social dancing hops are now given at the various Manitou hotels nightly, excepting Sunday. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings they are given by the Manitou house, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings by the Beebees.

"We are fifty per cent out," writes a ranchman to the Fairplay Tribune, referring to the result of the round-up. "Whether they have died or been driven out of the country we do not know." Only about fifty cows and calves are known to be dead, and where the large remainder of the strays have gone to is a question that is hard to answer. This, of course, refers principally to the Tarryall round-up, but the most reliable reports indicate that something similar will be the case in the southeastern part of the park.

DISSATISFIED CAMPERS.

Another Letter From the Denizens of Engleman's Canon.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

EXPLEMANS CANON, MANITOU, July 14, 1881.—I wish, as one of the campers above the Iron Ute, to acknowledge publicly my obligations to Mr. A. (T) for his "explanation" which appeared in the GAZETTE of July 13th, and to endorse most cordially all he has said of the real cause of complaint about detention of the clear, cold water of Ruxton creek, which all do, or should, prize so highly.

There are some mistaken notions, seemingly, about camping and campers which may as well be cleared up while the subject is being agitated. I claim that because we are campers, voluntarily for various reasons, it does not follow that we are vulgar, coarse or filthy in our personal habits, or that we are ill-bred or looking in evil and hostile behavior to all.

Some of us have left good homes in distant cities to spend the summer in this delightful spot. We have brought our characteristics, our tastes, our habits, and our manners with us, and we are carrying out our ideas of living in a simple, cleanly and healthful way; and so do this, we must of necessity be very particular always, at all times and in all places, to create, as far as possible, surroundings which shall help us to all hygienic and sanitary relations.

A slovenly, careless woman or man will be the same in every so nicely appointed home, and, of course, in camp; but camping does not necessarily make her or him untidy.

The inmates of our tent have been amazed and indignant at the impertinence of strangers to us—roaming over these hills—whether they come from Colorado Springs or elsewhere is not important—surely if they ever professed even the show of good manners it must have been considered by them a useless and inconvenient "commidity" and, consequently, left at home.

While admitting that, to one entirely unaccustomed to camp life, there is a good deal of novelty, and, professing ourselves perfectly willing and glad to afford any information and to show the interior arrangements of our tent whenever desired, politely by ladies or gentlemen to confer that favor, we do most strenuously object to having our private grounds invaded, and our tents searched and ourselves impudently stared at as "curiosities of Manitou" without so much as a word, or civil bow, even from a man whose house is as clean as a pin.

A GAZETTE.

BOLD THIEVES.

With a Knife at Her Throat a Lady is Robbed.

Two Burglars Secure Their Booty in Colorado Springs.

One of the most audacious robberies in the history of crime was committed in the very heart of the business portion of Colorado Springs last Sunday evening. Two thieves entered Prewitt's block, on Tejon street, before 11 o'clock at night, sneak into a sleeping apartment and steal the rings off a lady's fingers and a watch from under her pillow.

The facts in the case are as follows: Mrs. Hopkins, the wife of Mr. T. E. Hopkins, the photographer, had retired to her sleeping apartment adjoining the photograph rooms, in the Prewitt block, at about the hour of 9 o'clock. Mrs. Hopkins did not lock the door, as she expected Mr. Hopkins to return soon.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Mrs. Hopkins was awakened by the sound of footsteps in her room, and before she had realized what was progressing she saw a man bending over her bed with a knife in his hand. The knife was pressed against her throat and she was commanded to tell where her money was. Half dead with terror, she replied that she had no money. The man then said, "You have rings on, I will take them," and so saying he coolly stripped a plain gold and a diamond ring from her fingers.

Mrs. Hopkins observed that there was another man in the room who was engaged in ransacking the bureau. He had placed a dark lantern on a table and by its light she was able to see what was going on.

The ruffian, with his knife at her throat, demanded of her to tell whether she had any other jewelry. She replied that her gold watch was under the pillow. The fellow found the watch, and the man at the bureau having finished his labors, the two quickly took their leave. The value of the property taken was about \$300.

When recovered from her fright Mrs. Hopkins informed her husband of the robbery, and the police was put in possession of the facts. The robbery is certainly one of the most audacious on record in this city and it is to be hoped that the villains will be arrested.

RUBY CAMP MINES.

Progress Making on Several Good Claims.

The Elk Mountain Pilot of the 14th inst. published at Irwin, gives the following items of interest concerning mines in Ruby Camp owned by gentlemen in this city. The Pilot says: "The plans of Col. Geo. DeLaVergne, president of the Silver Mountain Mining company, for the development of the Veinango mine, are arranged so that the mine will be opened by an adit following the vein from the west and up a creek, tunneling the vein under the present workings at a depth of 100 feet, which will enable the company to work 100 men per day and furnish enough good ore to run a 60-stamp mill. The ore at present depth averages 120 ounces silver per ton, some of it running over 1,000 ounces."

"The Ruby Chief, under the able management of Charles Deffenbaugh, is being placed in excellent shape to ship continuously. This mine is the oldest and one of the best in camp. Hoisting machinery is on the road in, and within a month their whistle will be heard regularly, and their output of choice ore will add materially to our daily yield. They have 8,000 tons in sight."

"Work on the shaft of the Forest Queen mine has been suspended at present owing to it being at a depth that it cannot be worked to an advantage without machinery, which is over one hundred and eighty feet. We understand that machinery is being shipped, and will be in place on the mine some time this month. Work still progresses in the tunnel."

COLORADO AGRICULTURE.

Some General Information Concerning an Important Industry.

From the Colorado Farmer.

Agriculture in Colorado is an entirely different pursuit from that practiced in the east, and the farmer who comes to the state and enters upon the cultivation of the soil in the style he has been accustomed to will find that failure is more likely to crown his endeavors than success. He has much to learn. It is best to abandon old notions and begin anew. Depend upon irrigation for the growth of his crops, he must study the methods and meet the requirements of the climate. With fixed purpose in his mind to overcome all the obstacles that daily present themselves to him, it will not be long before the new order of things will become familiar, and, once understanding the methods, he may rely upon nature for the rest. Bountiful harvests will crown his efforts, and excellent prices will cheer his heart and fill his pocket. Irrigation is decreed because it is not understood. Yet it is almost as old as civilization, and Oriental countries have depended upon it for uncounted ages. The records of ancient history are full of it, and to-day in India, China and elsewhere in Asia long and expensive irrigating canals are the reliance of millions to whom a failure of water would be starvation and death.

In the early history of Colorado small plots of land were constructed, covering only the meadow or bottom lands. But the selection of Union Colony (in 1870) of Colorado for the settlement of a new town

caused the construction of the first large canal to cover the plain proper, or uplands, running several miles back from the stream. This successful enterprise was followed by others of like corporate nature, and no large amount of English capital is being spent in the construction of canals covering from thirty thousand to seventy-five thousand acres of land. An immense impetus has been given to the agricultural development of the country by these companies, and the rapid increase of population keeps up a demand that the farmers are not able to supply, neither will they be for a number of years. Hence good prices will be the rule, while bad seasons are the exception, in the experience of farmers.

The agriculture of the state is confined to the valleys, of which we mention the principal. The Cache-la-Poudre, a valley thirty-five miles long, with an abundant supply of water; the Big, Little Thompson, the St. Vrain; Left Hand and Boulder, in Boulder county; Ralston, Clear Creek, and South Platte. These are the principal agricultural valleys in Northern Colorado, and here two-thirds of the grain and vegetables of the state are raised. Something like three-quarters of a million bushels of wheat, and about the same quantity of oats, barley, rye, corn and potatoes are raised.

South of Denver the main producing valleys are the Fontaine-gul-Bonville, Arkansas, Las Animas and Rio Grande. In these not so much progress has been made in turning their countless acres into cultivated fields and gardens; but attention of late has been attracted to the west of the state, and the best of the soil will be rapidly processed in the development of Southern Colorado, not only in agriculture but in horticulture.

The price of land and water combined averages twenty dollars per acre in the north, and there are thousands upon thousands of acres to be had at nominal prices in the south; and to these the coming farmers must go to lay the firm foundations of future prosperity for themselves, their posterity and the state. The price of land and water combined averages twenty dollars per acre in the north, and there are thousands upon thousands of acres to be had at nominal prices in the south; and to these the coming farmers must go to lay the firm foundations of future prosperity for themselves, their posterity and the state.

Yours, etc., J. H. FLETCHER, President Union Co.

Gothen, July 15, 1881.

REWARD OF MERIT.

Making Up a Purse for the Man Who Killed the "Kid."

The man who shot "Billy the Kid" is likely to be handsomely rewarded for his marksmanship. The Las Vegas Optic says: "The people of Las Vegas are perhaps as appreciative as any in the world, notwithstanding that they are all manner thin dirt and as barbarous as the savages of the tropics."

Robert E. Lee Litterature.

The Leadville Herald says that the suit in Denver just held of Mrs. M. S. Rogers vs. J. Y. Marshall and others, is quite a complicated one, and though a decision is not yet rendered, the evidence is all in and the arguments closed. The case in no way affects the title of the present owners of the Robert E. Lee mine, it is simply brought to recover damages against Marshall, Sigfus, Crowell, Howbert and others because of the purchase of the one-third interest in the mine, at one time owned by Mrs. Rogers, and which it is alleged in the complaint was bought from her for \$20,000 by the defendants under false representations.

The complaint states that J. Y. Marshall was the sole attorney for the plaintiff at the time and the other purchasers were partners in ownership. There are many points of law in the case and it is difficult to fully explain the matter, but it at least seems reasonable to suppose that after a person had made a free full deed to an interest the courts cannot and will not award a further consideration than the amount at that time accepted. Because the mine afterwards turned out to be immensely valuable, is no just cause why greater consideration should be received. In regard to fraud or misrepresentation being made by such men as Irving Howbert, Ben Crowell or J. Y. Marshall, it seems at least very improbable to any one knowing the men. The value represented in the suit is about three-quarters of a million of dollars, and therefore is worth fighting for by both parties.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The White River Dies Still the Cause of Grave Apprehensions.

From the Denver Republican.

Benjamin Lukeman, of Company E, Sixth United States Infantry, arrived in the city last night, on his way to White River agency. He procured a twenty-day furlough on July 9, and left for a visit to the east. But when he reached St. Louis he received a dispatch commanding him to return to his company. The orders were from General McCook, commanding at the Agency, who stated that an Indian uprising was imminent. General Alencuzke was hotly pursuing the Pawlitas, and it was expected they would seek refuge with the White River Utes, when they would probably join and stand fight. Lukeman stated that a band of Dakota Indians, fully one hundred strong, had joined the White River Utes, and were causing the soldiers some foreboding.

In speaking of Mesquiam and his doing, he said he thought that should Mesquiam ever return to the agency, the soldiers would hang him without ceremony. At one time when Mesquiam was speaking in council, the soldiers bowed him down and obliged him to stop talking.

Deputy Sheriff Tell is at Bijou Basin on important official business.

Sheriff Smith returned from a trip to Leadville on the owl train Sunday morning.

"Pointer Jim" is now being fitted on gun powder and mince silver preparatory to the coming race with "Seldomford."

A small fire was seen burning on Cheyenne mountain, Sunday afternoon, but all traces of it had disappeared yesterday.

Governor Pitkin spent Sunday with his family at the Manitou house and returned to Denver yesterday morning.

The W. C. T. U. meets regularly the first and third Tuesdays of every month in the parlors of the Congregational church, at 4 o'clock.

Those of the Pueblo excursionists who visited Manitou on Sunday and were not provided with luncheon, made the Cliff house their headquarters.

BILLY THE KID.

At Last the Bullet Finds its Billet.

New Mexico's Noted Outlaw Shot by a Sheriff.

LAS VEGAS, July 18.—The Gazette has positive information this morning from Fort Sumner of the death of "Billy the Kid." This noted desperado was killed at Fort Sumner on the Pecos river on the 14th by Pat Garrett, sheriff of Lincoln county.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 18.—County Sheriff Garrett arrived at Sumner on the eve of the 14th. Late in the night he went to Pete Maxwell's house and went in. Two men were left to guard the door. Garrett said to Pete, "who was in bed, I understand that 'Billy the Kid' is here." Pete answered that he was. Garrett was standing at the foot of the bed and there was but little light in the room. Billy just then stepped into the room in his stocking feet, he had a six shooter in one hand and a knife in the other. He saw Garrett standing at the foot of the bed, and asked in Spanish, "Who is that?" Pete didn't answer, but managed to indicate to Garrett that the other person was the Kid, and jumped to the upper end of the bed.

Billy again asked "who's that?" and as he did so Garrett fired striking the Kid through the heart who fell back dead.

An inquest was immediately held and the dead man was fully identified as the noted desperado who struck terror to all the cattle men in the Pecos country. Billy had been roaming around the country in the neighborhood of Fort Stanton since he killed Deputy Sheriff Bell and Olinger in Lincoln and escaped early in May, a few days before he was sentenced to hang for the murder of Deputy Sheriff William H. Brady, of Lincoln county, during the war of the stockmen known as the Lincoln county war. He has been living since then on ranches near Fort Sumner. He has been recently going about disguised as a Mexican, so well painted as to deceive people who had known him. He was reported to have gathered a band of Texans and coming up to the Red River country to begin cattle stealing again. There is great joy among cattle men over his death. Garrett, who led the party that rounded up the Kid and band last December, at Stinking Springs, is loudly praised.

The Kid was about 23. He was born in New York city, and has been passing several years under the name of Billy Bonney. His real name was McCarthy. He was buried at Fort Sumner.

From Tuesday's Daily.

FOR THE FIREMEN.

Notes of Interesting Matters at Home and Abroad.

The Nevada avenue track is going to be in splendid condition.

Chief Pixley, of the Colorado Springs Fire department, is the champion bowler of Colorado.

A patent automatic starter will be used at the coming tournament.

It looks as though the Pueblo department would not send any team to contest for honors this year.

Leadville will make an effort to have the next tournament held in that city.

It is said that the prospects are that thirty-two teams will be present at our tournament.

The Leadville Herald says that the Tabors and Humphreys are practicing daily, and from present indications will make a strong pull for first place.

Leadville will send two teams to the tournament. They will compete for both the plug and straightaway races, and will enter also for the foot race.

There is no doubt about the tournament being held in Colorado Springs. Funds will be raised before the day set for the contest.

Denver will probably enter four teams here, the Woodie Fishers, the Bates, Hooks 2, and the Tabors. Hooks 2 will compete for both the plug and straightaway races.

The Leadville Herald says "Our teams have not yet run for their positions. The leadership of the Tabors lies between Messrs. Pollard, Campbell, Canavan and Havens, and of the Humphreys between Messrs. Hunter, Medill, Tibbets and Allen."

There will be eleven men in each team including the captain, they will run 700 feet in the plug race and 800 feet in the straightaway.

PLEASING PROGRESS.

Dedicating a Five Thousand Dollar Church at Silverton.

The following from the San Juan Herald, published at Silverton, Colorado, will prove interesting to many of our readers who are watching the progress of the Congregational church in that region, and who are personally acquainted with the pastor, the Rev. H. P. Roberts. The Herald says: "About one year ago, Rev. H. P. Roberts, pastor of the Congregational society of this place, started out with the intention of raising funds for the purpose of building a church edifice in Silverton, all services having previously been held in the school-house. He expected to get sufficient money, pledged to erect a building suitable for the town to cost about two thousand dollars. The people responded so liberally that the original plans were changed, and it was thereupon determined to raise enough to build a four thousand dollar house. Work was at once commenced, the foundation stone laid in due time and with appropriate ceremonies, and the building partially completed, when the October storms set in and further operations necessarily suspended for the winter. No work was done on the building all this winter, when work was resumed and the building completed. As is often the

case in buildings of this sort, unexpected expenses were incurred, till the edifice, including the lots upon which it is built, had cost the sum of about five thousand dollars. On Sunday evening last the people assembled in the new church to witness the dedication ceremonies which had been previously announced to occur on that evening. A large concourse of people had assembled, and after the usual opening exercises Mr. Roberts made a preliminary statement, of which the foregoing is a synopsis, and stated moreover that there was a debt upon the church of about seventeen hundred dollars, which sum he had advanced in order to complete the building and make it ready for occupancy. Having made his statement he left it with the people assembled to use their own judgment in wiping out the entire indebtedness. The Congregational society had promised to give five hundred dollars towards the church, providing the balance due was met by the people of Silverton. We are pleased to state that over twelve hundred dollars was raised by subscription in the space of less than half an hour, and the entire sum needed to efface the debt pledged. This was a surprise, not only to Mr. Roberts, but to the congregation also. Many of our citizens who had subscribed liberally on other occasions to the church building fund, came forward again and donated a second time, while new names were added with pleasure to the list, and we are gratified to say that the first Congregational church of Silverton was duly dedicated to the worship of God, entirely free from any pecuniary claims. The dedication services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Osborn, of Durango, and the discourse delivered by him on the occasion was replete with sterling common sense and eloquent appeal. The sermon was listened to throughout with rapt attention. The music on the occasion, as rendered by the choir, was superb, and a delightful adjunct to the very enjoyable exercises of an exceedingly pleasant and profitable occasion."

ALLISON'S OUTLAWS.

Arrest of Some Southern Stage Robbers.

The last number of the Durango Record gives the particulars of the capture of another portion of Allison's gang of stage robbers as follows: "The gang of outlaws who for some time past have been committing slight depredations, and who a few days since 'held up' young Creek, and took from him pony, saddle, pistol, etc., were caught yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Heather and Jimmy Mooney in the following manner: Officer Heather, hearing that Lee Buckley, one of the 'chief moguls' of the gang, was in town, had an eye after him, and along in the afternoon found him at the building on lower F street, now improvised as a hospital for Slim and Oliver, recently wounded in the Florida melee."

Officer Heather at once arrested Buckley, who 'gave away' the rest of the gang. He reported the others being at Frank Micham's milk ranch, about six miles west of here, on the road to Parrott. After arresting Buckley, Officer Heather, in company with Jimmy Mooney, started out to the ranch for the desperadoes, but met two of them, named Charley Hardin and Tom Wall, near this toll-gate, coming toward town. The officer at once halted them, and they gave up. They were immediately disarmed, and the officer and assistant went on, taking the two disarmed men with them. When arrived at the ranch, Jim Bush, one of the leading lights of the gang, was watering his horse at the spring, and seeing the officers, attempted to escape, but in trying to pull his refractory animal across the brook, the halter strap or rope caught on the trigger of his Colt's forty-five, and the pistol going off shot him in the leg, the ball going clean through and coming out in the front of the shin-bone, smashing the bone to pieces, a number of the pieces of the latter being pulled out at the time by his comrades. Thus does Nemesis, sooner or later, overtake all wrong-doers.

"Dr. H. C. Clay was sent for, who went out immediately. Shortly after his arrival another of the gang, known as 'Little Joe,' came up, and being well armed, attempted to draw on the officers, but the latter being too quick for him, he submitted and handed over his revolver. The men were brought to town, last evening, and all except Bush, the wounded man, placed in jail. They will have a preliminary hearing this p. m. before Judge Flagler. We called in to see the man Bush, this morning, and though dangerously wounded, he seems proof against fear. He breathes out maledictions innumerable against Buckley, the informer. He intimates that he and others of the gang, could tell of dark deeds if they chose. The officers got four Winchester rifles and five Colt's pistols, all 45-calibre. The Winchester were bought in Durango, only a short time since, \$136 being paid for them. They say the main man of the gang is not yet caught."

Marshal Beall spent Sunday at Pueblo. He reports that the thermometer there during the last warm spell ran from 100° to 113° in the shade.

General Phil Sheridan, accompanied by his family, arrived from the east on the afternoon train yesterday. They have engaged apartments at the Manitou house, Manitou, for the season.

Twenty-seven car loads of people passed over the Manitou branch of the Rio Grande on Sunday. Of this number twenty carloads came from Denver and Pueblo, and the remainder from Colorado Springs.

The Denver Times wickedly remarks: "The Register-Call has constituted itself the special champion of Mrs. Churchill, of the Antelope, and the portly editor goes about singing: 'I'll chase the Antelope over the plains.'"

Leadville seems anxious that Colorado Springs should fall in its funds for the state tournament. Such anxieties are useless for Colorado Springs seldom falls in what she undertakes, neither will she this time.

Mr. Wm. Scott, the plumber, has leased the high board, fence which encloses the Pike's Peak Driving Park, and will dispose of advertising space on the same.

A telegram received by Sheriff Smith yesterday conveyed the information that Samuel E. Bates, alias "Buffalo Sam," one of the horse thieves implicated in the stealing of W. H. Slack's horses last May, had been apprehended at Sidney, Nebraska, and one of the horses stolen from Slack recovered. Deputy Sheriff Dana left for Denver yesterday afternoon, where he will procure a requisition and then proceed to Nebraska for the criminal. It will be remembered that Charles Hughes, alias "Long Charley," was arrested some time ago for implication in the same crime, and is now in the county jail awaiting the next term of the district court.

The Silver World relates the following instance of tall telephoning: "The telephone instruments were attached to the line completed to Animas Forks last Friday. In the evening, H. P. Lyon, then at the Forks, conversed with his wife in this city. Saturday evening we had a pleasant conversation with S. W. Raymond. Animas Forks is a little over twenty miles from Lake City with the continental divide intervening, which, at the point where the wire crosses, is over 13,500 feet above sea level."

Congressman W. H. Calkins and wife, of Indiana, accompanied by Major A. C. Harris and wife, of Indianapolis, were among the arrivals at the Manitou house, Manitou, on Sunday. They expect to remain there until Wednesday, when they depart for Leadville, where both of the gentlemen named are interested in the mines.

On and after August 1st the passenger rates from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo to the Missouri river points will be reduced to \$25 for first-class and \$22.50 for second-class. This will effect a corresponding reduction on all through tickets to eastern points.

It is estimated that there were fully 3,000 strangers at Manitou on Sunday, including those from Colorado Springs. The hotels were all crowded to their fullest capacity, it being necessary to place cots in the halls and parlors in order to accommodate the guests.

Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, of Scribner's Monthly and member of the United States Fish commission, accompanied by Mrs. Ingersoll, was the guest of Mr. Stanley Wood last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll left for the Pacific coast on the 4 p. m. express yesterday.

General Harris, whose name is familiar to many of our citizens, was among the Denver excursionists who visited Manitou on Sunday. He was partially uniformed as of old and said that he came down to escape the heat of Denver.

Some of the hotel runners at the depot are becoming so impudent that respected citizens have not the privilege of expressing their sentiments without being insulted.

Small petty thefts are daily occurring at both Colorado Springs and Manitou, and it is evident that an organized gang of sneak thieves are working both places.

Several of El Paso county's ranchmen have found it necessary to lease ranches and move their sheep as the water supply has entirely failed owing to the scarcity of rain.

Mr. J. F. Atherton, proprietor of the Colorado Springs hotel, left for the east yesterday morning, expecting to remain absent about two weeks.

MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.

A Woman the Cause and Her Husband the Victim.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 15.—The New Mexican of to-morrow will contain an account of a horrible murder which was committed on the 8th inst. on the Animas, Rio Arriba county, N. M., about twenty miles above Farmington. A family named Lewis moved into this country this spring from Canon City, Colo. They were accompanied by a man named T. H. Jennings. It seems that an undue intimacy was for a long time being existing between Mrs. Lewis and Jennings. Between the two a plan was arranged by which the husband, Lewis, should be murdered and the guilty pair go back to Missouri and be married. The plan was carried into execution. On Friday, the 8th inst., Lewis was killed by Jennings, his body hid in the bushes during the daytime and buried at night in a hole alongside of an irrigating ditch and the water run over the ground in order to eradicate all signs of the crime. The absence of Lewis was noticed, and Sheriff Blainett at once set to work to investigate the matter. With skill equal to that of an experienced detective he managed to find the body and fix the murder on Jennings. A party was formed to lynch Jennings, but by the great influence possessed by Haines and Sheriff Blainett this was prevented. Jennings, upon the assurance of these gentlemen that he should not be lynched, made a full confession, stating that the woman was the cause of the entire matter and upon a promise of marriage from her he committed the deed. After the coroner's inquest an examination was held before Captain Haines, justice of the peace, at which the woman also confessed to being implicated in the murder. Both of the prisoners were committed and will be taken to Tierra Amarilla to be placed in jail.

Holding Up a Heaton.

Denver, July 18.—The Las Vegas Gazette says: "It is reported that two road agents were killed on the Jornada a few days ago. A Japanese or Chinaman, who has been residing in Grafton in the Black Range, started with a team for Arizona. He had not gone far when he was overtaken by fellows who 'held him up' for his horses and wagon and what money he had about him. The poor fellow begged for his life, when he was tied to a tree and left there alone while the thieves started on toward Engel station, on the A. T. & S. F. with their booty. The heathen was able after a while to free himself and immediately notified the officers who put out in pursuit. The road agents made their way leisurely, and were overtaken and killed by a sheriff's posse."

Senator Miller of New York.

It is better in Tucson any way.

The Conkling men are now demoralized.

That southern convention is worrying the Denver people awfully.

Depew and Miller would make a strong senatorial representation for New York.

Tucson blankets are sufficient covering for this weather. Everybody should use them.

Local politicians will hereafter not try to wage a war with President Garfield on patronage.

One paper calls attention to the fact that we all, north and south, say "our president" and not "the president."

The Denver Times should wake up. The other evening paper is stealing its thunder on the capital question.

Stalwartism as exemplified in the New York legislature is brought into disrepute. It doesn't mean party loyalty.

Denver is so excited about the capital question that she does not realize Pueblo is gradually taking away its trade.

Senatorial candidates will handle the capital question delicately. The south will have a memory good for fifteen months.

Mr. Miller is now within five votes of an election. If he continues to gain as heretofore he will be elected next Thursday.

Ex-Senator Conkling says his successor shall not be chosen before the adjournment. Is New York state owned by this gentleman?

Notwithstanding all that may be said about our hot weather, Colorado would be a very pleasant, cool, refreshing summer resort for Arizona.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, is now considered the model governor. At the meeting of the legislature last week, he said he had nothing to communicate.

The stalwart effort in the New York legislature to secure the election of two democratic senators has been defeated, not by the "Old Guard," but in spite of it.

It will create a very favorable impression east to talk now about the necessity of double blankets on summer nights in Colorado. Don't give this information to anyone in Colorado however.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE says the spoil system has had no apologists or defenders since July 2. Who are the men that relied upon it previous to that date?

Senator Conkling and his crowd of 300.

The Leadville Democrat sees something to be thankful for in the attempted assassination of Garfield. It has virtually crushed the political element that existed by stirring up sectional strife.

Denver is awake to combinations. It should make one also if it has any friends. It might gain the help of Leadville on the ground that Leadville money is building her magnificent blocks, opera house and other magnificent improvements.

The grand jury has put off the consideration of the star route rascalties until next October. Meanwhile the republican national committee cannot afford to have the chief conspirator remain as one of its officers. The party makes itself accessory to these frauds by keeping such a man in office.

Mr. Eugene Field, who takes a position on the Tribune to-morrow, has the reputation of being the brightest paragrapher in the west. He must win his laurels before he can wear them here, however. Mr. Day of the Solid Muldoon is generally recognized as the brightest paragrapher in the state.

The Inter-Ocean suggests that Denver send out orators throughout the state to advocate the capital question. This is a capital suggestion. Our county commissioners will gladly give these orators our count-house to show that El Paso should vote for Denver because of the liberal proportion of the state expenses paid by Arapahoe.

We gave yesterday a short biographical sketch of Senator Miller. He is comparatively unknown outside of New York. But he is still young, being only 48 years of age, and has not been in politics long enough to have a national reputation. He must have decided ability and character to have been picked out of the long list of candidates.

It is now generally understood that Secretary Blaine originated the term "stalwart" which has been borrowed by ex-Senator Conkling's friends. Secretary Blaine first used the term in the Maine state convention of 1877 when in the name of the "stalwart republicans of Maine" he protested against the southern conciliatory policy of President Hayes.

It now looks as though the Denver board of commerce will make a grand struggle for the capital. This will be better for Pueblo than to have the capital as it will divert Denver merchants from the more important question of controlling trade and aid Pueblo materially in her effort to surpass Denver as a commercial point. Pueblo with her push and fearlessness is a fair antagonist to its larger and stronger rival.

The Pueblo Chieftain urges that county printing should not go outside of the county provided it can be done there. This is right. Experience has shown that local printing houses can give as good work at as reasonable prices as outside parties have been doing it for. Culver, Page & Hoyne, among other foreign houses, have been doing a good deal of Colorado county work. When this firm had the monopoly it asked very high prices. We have known it to charge eight dollars a thousand for letter heads, which local printing offices would have done for six dollars. Lake, Arapahoe, El Paso, and many other counties are now patronizing home industries entirely. Other counties should follow their example.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion regarding the benefit the Denver & New Orleans Road will be to Denver. Ex-Governor Evans as usual, has embarked in the enterprise as a philanthropic effort to benefit Denver. The following from the Tribune shows that the philanthropic feature is not generally appreciated:

There is much bitter feeling among the Denver stockholders of the Denver & New Orleans at the course which Ex-Governor Evans has taken concerning the road. He seems to be acting simply as a tail to Jay Gould's kite and in direct enmity to the city's interests. How our merchants could have expected anything else after their experience with Evans, it is difficult to understand. His record in the Denver Pacific and the South Park should have been regarded as sufficient. The injunction which Polkous gave to Laertes to "Put money in the purse," is the ruling motive of his life, and he was as certain to do it in the Denver & New Orleans transaction as he has been to do it in all others with which he has been connected. Arapahoe county owes him some very clear-cut grudges for the way in which he has sedit, and, through a private of philanthropy and a mock desire to do good, filled his own pockets. His present plan is to make Pueblo, as nearly as his master, Jay Gould, can accomplish it, the distributing point of the state, and while this may be a very good thing for Pueblo, it is a very decidedly bad thing for Denver. The wonder is that any one who was ever connected with him took the risk of renewing the connection. The South Park deal was a successful one for the stockholders, but no part of its success was due to Evans. The road was forced into the first place by John W. Foster, and it is only so far as it did because Jay Gould had a chance to make a million out of the transaction himself. The only thing which Evans did was to get Arapahoe to vote his company money and then to induce it to vote it away again. His grand scheme in selling out to Jay Gould was not calculated to help either Denver or Colorado. Under certain circumstances the Denver & New Orleans might have been made to pay, but there is no hope for it now. The intention seems to be to make it simply an instrument for Jay Gould's revenge at the expense of Colorado interests, and Evans is acting as his tool to bring this about. The details to send it into a country where it can get no business by reason of iron-clad contracts, and to build up Pueblo at the expense of Denver. The intention will fail. Neither Evans nor his master can do any more injury to Denver than they have done already.

The events of the past two weeks have shown beyond cavil that this is a Christian nation. The most honest expression of public sentiment is always to be found in trying times like those we have just passed through. Every dispatch and act had a Christian coloring. Statesmen who possibly never pray for the president's recovery. The American people believe in the efficacy of prayer and in an overruling Providence. The sneers of infidels were silent. The nation in its distress looked to God. It is evident that the people as a mass have not departed from the faith of their fathers. Without going into any discussion about the truth of the Christian religion, we must note its superiority in such a test over what science or falsely styled liberalism would put in its place. Grant even that the Christian faith is founded on error and illusion, still we must admit the nation was safer, happier, and more restful with it. The believer could exclaim with Charles Sumner speaking of the Declaration of Equality of rights, "If it is an error, it is an error which I love; if it is a fault, it is a fault which I shall be slow to renounce; if it is an illusion, it is an illusion which I pray may envelop the world in its angelic arms." Had this been a nation of materialists, there could have been no hope, only cold, dogged despair. There would have been no higher, overruling power to appeal to and rest on. Say what we may, the nation was thrilled and comforted by the words in the dispatch of Rockwell which were used by Garfield sixteen years ago in a similar crisis: "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives."

There is one subject the state press might agitate with profit, and that is the very poor service given it by the Western Union company. The dispatches do not come through promptly and it causes endless annoyance. We have been trying to present at a large expense a good market report to our readers. But it is impossible. Sometimes we don't get any reports and nearly every night only a partial one. There is no good reason why the company should not have the market reports all in during the earlier part of the evening. So far as we know Superintendent Armstrong is doing his best to supply the report but the company will not give him the facilities. The number of wires is totally inadequate for the business. The Western Union cannot have much newspaper sympathy in its struggles, if it does not reform.

The Denver News, says that Jefferson, Weld, Boulder and Clear Creek, among other counties, ought to vote for Denver as the capital. Why? Denver by its ways took the capital from Jefferson. She fought Boulder's University bill, and after receiving her support on the appropriation bill basely deserted her. She elected all the cattle counties in the assessment which should give her strength in Weld. Through the last legislature her representatives fought Clear Creek in every way. Surely these counties should support Denver. As to the rest, Arapahoe has always opposed them, whenever her interests conflicted. The northern counties must have great love and devotion for Denver.

The Denver Republican takes up the Chieftain's uncalculated remarks on the press association as follows: "The Pueblo Chieftain did not have a representative present at the recent state editorial association meeting and hence designates it as a 'gathering of the small fry journalists at Denver,' and says it 'in no manner represented or reflected the newspaper talent of the state.' Oh! why didn't Lambert come up?"

According to our dispatches of to-day, a quarter of a million of Germany's best mechanics and laborers are coming to this country. The protective system seems to be working elegantly there. It may be remarked that they are coming to a protection country. But if it is protection that benefits the laboring classes, Germany's laborers should remain at home, as Germany has a more stringent protection system and hence the laborers should be better off there.

THE REVOLUTION.

The question of reform in the civil service has been generally and fully discussed in connection with the recent terrible experience. But it has been a one-sided discussion as the spoils system has had since the end of July no apologist or defender. This shows a most remarkable change in public sentiment. During the last administration the leaders of the republican party in congress and in the states were in the main defenders of the spoils system and sheeters at President Hayes' civil service reform measures. These men are now silent or frankly acknowledge their error. Such a change in public sentiment could only have been wrought by some terrible trial like that the country has just passed through. The advanced clear-headed thinkers have for years seen the dangers of the spoils system and vainly endeavored to convince the country of it. Now this terrible act of the assassin has revealed this danger to the country, and it now loudly calls for reform. Few well balanced people believe that the attempted assassination was the result of any conspiracy, or that Giltz had an accomplice in his crime. Still most people believe that the attempt would not have been made, had not the recent struggle at Albany taken place.

Since the inauguration of the spoils system, the most arduous, constant and delicate duty of the president and his cabinet has been in disposing of patronage. This is not only burdensome to the executive department, but is injurious to the government. The consideration of an important question in finance or diplomacy should not be set aside, or interfered with by the professional office-seeker. But it has been. The president has been compelled to use his greatest skill and tact and most of his time in the settlement of questions of patronage instead of giving his best energies to the more important questions of government. The same is equally true of the cabinet. Their efforts to secure reforms and efficiency in their departments have been considerably weakened by the attention they have been compelled to give to office seekers. This is too mean and disagreeable work for our rulers to be called on to perform. The most effectual remedy will be to make all appointments to office, for life, removal only to be made on account of incompetency or dishonesty. This can easily be fixed by law. A law might also make appointments to all subordinate offices dependent on the results of an examination. This would take from such offices as the collector of the port of New York, all patronage, and thus make the office less valuable to politicians. Had there been such a law, the recent fight over the collectorship would not have been made. These reforms would be simple and effective, and it is to be hoped that popular sentiment will demand their embodiment in legislation this winter.

ALARMED AND FRIGHTENED.

The great metropolitan papers of Denver are all alarmed about the capital question, all of them having given considerable space recently to stir up the Denverites to the importance of the question. The News recommends that ballots be sent out. The Inter-Ocean thinks that orators should be sent, while the Republican urges that a mass meeting of the citizens be held. These are all excellent suggestions and should be acted upon immediately. None of them will do any hurt and it will make the campaign more lively. The capital will go south of the Divide anyway, but the victory will be all the more pleasant to have a respectable sort of an opposition. It is daily becoming more evident that the south has only to agree on one city to have the capital and the south will do. We urge southern papers to take up this question vigorously. We can no longer be outvoted and snubbed.

But as we said above, we want to have Denver make a struggle, simply for the fun it will put into the canvass. We suggest that they are not putting forward all their strong arguments. There is the \$5,000 state appropriation last winter to improve the capital grounds, which the state will lose, if the capital goes elsewhere. It is true that other cities were willing to give the grounds and improve them without charge to the state. But the fact remains that Denver wanted the capital badly enough to generously expend the \$5,000 on the capital grounds at the state's expense, and this money will be lost if the capital goes elsewhere. Again Denver secured the passage of a bill by which the best and most valuable school lands in the state shall be sold at a nominal figure, so that Denver may have a beautiful park. If the capital is not located at Denver, the state will not enjoy this park provided at the expense of the state school fund. We might also suggest other arguments, such as Arapahoe's generosity in allowing other counties to contribute more than their share to the state's expenses, also the disinterested manner in which her entire senatorial delegation strove to secure such legislation as would have paralyzed the Denver & Rio Grande and other local railroad corporations in their efforts to give railroad communications in various parts of the state. But we will not crowd these suggestions.

BALANCE OF POWER.

The Denver Press, in an article on the location of the capital, gives some figures which show that Denver has no easy struggle to get the capital. It says:

Having presented in a former number of the Press the law governing the permanent establishment of the capital, we advance with arguments to show the danger that menaces its defeat for Denver in the absence of active steps for its retention. Taking the gubernatorial vote of last autumn as a basis of the popular vote of the state, we find from official sources that it aggregates 53,450. Now it requires a majority of all these votes—an excess of 26,725—to insure its location at Denver or elsewhere. An analysis of the vote which naturally belongs to Denver will give some idea of her strength. These are embraced from territorial continuity and easy access in the counties of Arapahoe, Jefferson, Douglas, Clear Creek, Summit, Gilpin, Boulder, Weld, and Larimer, and a portion of Park. Here are the tables of the voting population named: Arapahoe, 7,890; Jefferson, 1,884; Douglas, 633; Clear Creek, 2,601; Summit, 2,647; Gilpin, 2,033; Boulder, 2,413; Weld, 1,292; and Larimer, 1,286. Park county gives 1,282. Now

should every vote be cast in the counties named for Denver, she would still be in the minority of 4,314. The county of Boulder has grievances against Denver which she would take pleasure in settling no doubt, by voting for another city. It would therefore be fair to deduct one-half her vote, which would leave Denver in the vocative 3,450 votes. Lake county gives 3,108 votes, an excess of 24 over Arapahoe.

There will be scattering votes in the southwestern part of the state for Denver, but it is fair to presume the great body of the vote will be given for Pueblo. The contest will largely hinge on Lake county, and should Leadville come into the race, but little could be expected from that quarter. Should Lake, El Paso and Pueblo combine, as matters now stand, Denver would be defeated. The Denver & Rio Grande and South Park railroad companies, have it in their power to elect Pueblo, should they think proper to do so. The vote in Gunnison county by active effort, might be largely influenced for this city, but it will naturally gravitate to Pueblo in the absence of it. The advantages offered by this city, chiefly in its being the metropolitan of the state, its railway facilities, and concentration of capital. But the popular mind may be largely influenced in favor of securing a geographical center for the selection of a permanent seat of government, and thus be prejudiced against Denver. Colorado Springs comes nearer being the center than Pueblo and, if a candidate, may secure a larger vote on this ground. We have endeavored to approximate the vote on this question, and said enough to justify the opinion that Denver will be defeated in the contest, unless there is organization and action taken to prevent it.

The above is very candid and shows that the south, by combining, may put the capital south of the Divide. This may be clearly seen by a look at the vote by counties in the last election. In the figures given by the press, the vote for Weaver is taken in account. We give only the vote for Garfield and Hancock which explains the slight discrepancy. The counties north of the Divide cast the following vote:

Arapahoe	7,790
Boulder	2,413
Clear Creek	2,601
Douglas	633
El Paso	3,108
Gilpin	2,033
Grand	208
Larimer	1,286
Summit	2,647
Weld	1,292
Total	22,124

The counties south of the Divide cast the following vote:

Bent	418
Chaffee	2,323
Conjoe	1,219
Costilla	712
Custer	2,485
El Paso	1,781
Fremont	1,138
Gunnison	2,072
Huerfano	698
La Plata	604
Las Animas	1,900
Lincoln	807
Pueblo	1,687
Rio Grande	496
Saguache	860
San Juan	480
Total	20,619

The remaining counties are Lake and Park which cast the following vote:

Lake	7,918
Park	1,390
Total	9,294

Now these counties have usually been included with the southern counties and acted with them. They are not unlikely to join in the movement with the south to secure the capital for the south. If they do the vote by sections north and south will be as follows:

Northern counties	22,124
Southern counties	20,913
Total vote	52,037

Now it will be claimed that even if all these counties unite to put the capital south of the Divide, a large vote for Denver will be cast in them, particularly in Lake. This is true. But it is equally true that Denver will not hold the northern vote solid. Jefferson will remember the selfish manner in which Denver has treated Golden. The unjust assessment in Arapahoe is still remembered by the cattle men of Elbert and Weld and will be remembered in the coming contest. Boulder who stood by Arapahoe in the reappropriation bill has not forgotten how Arapahoe's representatives dishonestly deserted them at the last moment. Politically, Arapahoe has always been selfish and has no strength. Her representatives in the last legislature by a series of blunders and selfish acts succeeded in antagonizing every powerful element in the legislature. If the contest narrows down to one city in the south and Denver, the city in the south will receive a large vote in the north, not because the south is loved more, but Denver less.

Now the way to bring this about is to hold a convention in the south and agree upon one city that all shall support. At present we are divided. The south has failed to exercise its proper political influence heretofore on account of want of union. Let us not repeat the mistake. Of course we all have preferences, but we should submit them to the will of the majority. The city should be selected which will receive the strongest support both in the north and south.

Another Reason for Thanking.

Denver Inter-Ocean.

Perhaps it has not entered into the mind of man to conceive some of the changes that would have occurred had General Garfield died of his wounds. Now there is ex-Gov. Routt, than whom, probably, no man felt more indignant over the assassination. Under the promises made by Conkling at Chicago, Routt must have become postmaster general in Mr. Arthur's cabinet. That is, he would have been offered the place, and would, of course, under the circumstances, and displaying his usual good sense, have declined it.

Firing the Denver Heart.

Denver News.

That capital question is worthy of attention from the chamber of commerce, the board of trade and kindred institutions. There should be organization enough to send out the ball to the different camps.

Democratic Republicans.

Denver Tribune.

The Albany assembly has decided to adjourn. In its make-up a majority of members who call themselves republicans. By the resignation of Conkling and Platt the duty of electing two republican senators devolved upon this body. Instead of performing it, there has been delay and contest until now, when the question still undecided, the body has made up its alleged mind to dissolve. Not a man of the body will attend another campaign and make the election of two democratic senators possible, ought to be recognized as a republican heretofore. It is the most disgraceful and senseless blot in the party's history.

About the worst rebel paragraph we have seen is the following from the Omaha Herald: Jefferson Davis is now the object of a great deal of malignant hate from his associates in the late war, and a cheap and foolish dislike to him animates many narrow-minded blockheads in the north. If, however, Albert Sidney Johnston had survived Shiloh and Lee had taken possession of Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg, Jefferson Davis would have been a great man, a hero, the head of triumphant revolution.

As the soldiers in the south all join in the severe criticism of Davis, it is to be presumed that it was written by one of the rebel home guards or northern sympathizers. Was the late leader of the democratic party in Colorado the author?

The chances for the election of Miller and Lapham seem to be improving. The following facts are from the congressional directory: Mr. Warner Miller was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1833, and is now 43 years of age. He graduated at Union college in 1856 and began to teach. On the breaking out of the rebellion he entered as a private in the Fifth New York cavalry. He rose to the rank of lieutenant. He served largely in the Shenandoah valley and was taken prisoner at Winchester. After the close of the war he devoted himself to business pursuits, in which he has been very successful. He began his political career in 1873, when he went as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention, that nominated Grant for a second term. In 1875 and 1876 he served in the New York legislature. In 1878 he was elected to congress and again in 1880. He is a young man of great promise and ability.

Mr. Elbridge G. Lapham was born in Farmington, New York, in 1814. He was brought up on a farm. Later he attended the Canandaigua academy, where he was a classmate of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. He studied civil engineering and was employed on the Southern Michigan railroad. This business did not suit him and he turned his attention to law. He was admitted in 1844 and since then has practiced in Canandaigua county. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1864. In 1874 he was elected to congress and has been regularly re-elected since. He is now 67 years of age.

LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed from Exchanges.

Robinson Crusoe is published in the Franklin Square Series.

New York has a daily Jewish newspaper, published in Hebrew.

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BOLD THIEVES.

With a Knife at Her Throat
a Lady is Robbed.Two Burglars Secure Their
Booty in Colorado
Springs.

One of the most audacious robberies in the history of crime was committed in the very heart of the business portion of Colorado Springs last Sunday evening. Two thieves entered the block on Tejon street, before 11 o'clock at night, and entered a sleeping apartment and stole the rings of a lady's fingers and a watch from under her pillow.

The facts in the case are as follows: Mrs. Hopkins, the wife of Mr. T. E. Hopkins, the photographer, had retired to her sleeping apartment adjoining the photograph rooms, in the Prewitt block, at about the hour of 9 o'clock. Mrs. Hopkins did not lock the door, as she expected Mr. Hopkins to return soon.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Mrs. Hopkins was awakened by the sound of footsteps in her room, and before she had realized what was progressing she saw a man bending over her bed with a knife in his hand. The knife was pressed against her throat and she was commanded to tell where her money was. Half dead with terror, she replied that she had no money. The man then said, "You have rings on, I will take them," and so saying he coolly stripped a plain gold and a diamond ring from her fingers.

Mrs. Hopkins observed that there was another man in the room who was engaged in ransacking the bureau. He had placed a dark lantern on a table and by its light she was able to see what was going on.

The ruffian, with his knife at her throat, demanded of her to tell whether she had any other jewelry. She replied that her gold watch was under the pillow. The fellow found the watch, and the man at the bureau having finished his labors, the two quickly took their leave. The value of the property taken was about \$300.

When recovered from her fright Mrs. Hopkins informed her husband of the robbery and the police was put in possession of the facts. The robbery is certainly one of the most audacious on record in this city and it is to be hoped that the villains will be arrested.

RUBY CAMP MINES.

Progress Making on Several Good Claims.

The Elk Mountain Pilot of the 14th inst. published an item giving the following items of interest concerning mines in Ruby Camp owned by gentlemen in this city. The Pilot says: "The plans of Col. Geo. DeLaVergne, president of the Silver Mountain Mining company, for the development of the Ve-nango mine, are arranged so that the mine will be opened by an adit following the vein in from the west and end a cross-cut tunnel, tapping the vein under the present workings at a depth of 100 feet, which will enable the company to work 100 men per day and furnish enough good ore to run a 60-stamp mill. The ore at present depth averages 120 ounces silver per ton, some of it running over 1,000 ounces."

"The Ruby Chief, under the able management of Charles Deffenbaugh, is being placed in excellent shape to ship continuously. This mine is the oldest and one of the best in camp. Hoisting machinery is on the road in, and within a month their whistle will be heard regularly, and their output of choice ore will add materially to our daily yield. They have 8,000 tons in sight."

"Work on the shaft of the Forest Queen mine has been suspended at present owing to it being at a depth that it cannot be worked to an advantage without machinery, which is over one hundred and eighty feet. We understand that machinery is being shipped and will be in place on the mine some time this month. Work still progresses in the tunnel."

The Leadville team, to compete for the belt to be given the company making the best time at the state tournament at Colorado Springs August 9th, is as follows: "Will Havens, captain; S. McKussick, pugman; A. Marshall, assistant pugman; Herman Kuntzler, pugman; Ed Campbell, Herman Kuntzler, pugman; James Canavan, Ed Nathan, S. S. Lane, Joe Holden, W. T. Jackson." This is nearly the same team commanded by Mr. Havens last year, and the captain and the rest of the team are confident of success on this occasion, and fully expect to bring home the belt.

COLORADO AGRICULTURE.

Some General Information Concerning an Important Industry.

From the Colorado Farmer.

Agriculture in Colorado is an entirely different pursuit from that practiced in the east, and the farmer who comes to the state and enters upon the cultivation of the soil in the style he has been accustomed to, will find that failure is more likely to crown his endeavors than success. He has much to learn. It is best to abandon old notions and begin anew. Dependence upon irrigation for the growth of his crops, he must study the methods and the requirements of the climate. With a fixed purpose, in his mind to overcome all the obstacles that daily present themselves to him, it will not be long before the new order of things will become familiar, and, once understanding the methods, he may rely upon nature for the rest. Bountiful harvests will crown his efforts, and excellent prices will cheer his heart and fill his pocket. Irrigation is dreaded because it is not understood. Yet it is almost as old as civilization, and Oriental countries have depended upon it for countless ages. The records of ancient history are full of it, and today in India, China and elsewhere in Asia long and expensive irrigating canals are the reliance of millions to whom a failure of water would be starvation and death.

The history of Colorado small-irrigation by individuals were constructed covering only the meadow or bottom-lands. But the selection of Union Colony (in 1870) of Colorado for the settlement of a new town

caused the construction of the first large canal to cover the plains proper, or uplands, running several miles back from the stream. This successful enterprise was followed by others of like corporate nature, and no large amount of English capital is being spent in the construction of canals covering from thirty thousand to seventy-five thousand acres of land. An immense impetus has been given to the agricultural development of the country by these companies, and the rapid increase of population keeps up a demand that the farmers are not able to supply, neither will they be for a number of years. Hence good prices will be the rule, while bad seasons are the exception, in the experience of farmers.

The agriculture of the state is confined to the valleys, of which we mention the principal: The Cache-la-Poudre, a valley thirty-five miles long, with an abundant supply of water; the Big and Little Thompson, the St. Vrain; Left Hand and Boulder, in Boulder county; Ralston, Clear Creek, and South Platte. These are the principal agricultural valleys in Northern Colorado, and here two-thirds of the grain and vegetables of the state are raised. Something like three-quarters of a million bushels of wheat, and about the same quantity of oats, barley, rye, corn and potatoes are raised.

South of Denver the main producing valleys are the Fontaine-qui-Bouille, in Arapahoe, Las Animas and Rio Grande. In these not so much progress has been made in turning their countless acres into cultivated fields and gardens, but attention of late has been attracted to this part of the state, and the next few years will see a rapid progress in the development of Southern Colorado, not only in agriculture but in horticulture.

The price of land and water combined averages twenty dollars per acre in the north, but there are thousands upon thousands of acres to be had at nominal prices in the south; and to these the coming farmers must go to lay the firm foundations of future prosperity for themselves, their posterity and the state.

Robert E. Lee Litigation.

The Leadville Herald says that the suit in Denver just held of Mrs. M. S. Rogers vs. J. Y. Marshall and others, is quite a complicated one, and though a decision is not yet rendered, the evidence is all in and the arguments closed. The case in no way affects the title of the present owners of the Robert E. Lee mine, it is simply brought to recover damages against Marshall, Sigafus, Crowell, Howbert and others because of the purchase of the one-third interest in the mine, at one time owned by Mrs. Rogers, and which it is alleged in the complaint was bought from her for fifty-five thousand dollars under false representations. The complaint states that J. Y. Marshall was the sole attorney for the plaintiff at the time and the other purchasers were partners in ownership. There are many points of law in the case and it is difficult to fully explain the matter, but it at least seems reasonable to suppose that after a person had made a free full deed to an interest in the courts cannot and will not award a further consideration than the amount at that time accepted. Because the mine afterwards turned out to be immensely valuable, is no just cause why greater consideration should be received. In regard to fraud or misrepresentation being made by such men as Irving Howbert, Ben Crowell or J. Y. Marshall, it seems at least very improbable to any one knowing the men. The value represented in the suit is about three-quarters of a million of dollars, and therefore is worth fighting for by both parties.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The White River Utes Kill the Cause of Grave Apprehensions.

Benjamin Lukeman, of Company E, Sixth United States Infantry, arrived in the city last night, on his way to White River agency. He procured a twenty-day furlough on July 4, and left for a visit to the east. But when he reached St. Louis he received a dispatch commanding his immediate return to his company. The orders were from General McCook, commanding at the Agency, who stated that an Indian uprising was imminent. General McCook was hotly pursuing the Pah-Utes, and it was expected they would seek refuge with the White River Utes, when they would probably join and stand fight. Lukeman stated that a band of Dakota Indians, fully one hundred strong, had joined the White River Utes, which caused the soldiers some foreboding.

In speaking of Mesquiam and his going, he said he thought that should Mesquiam ever return to the agency, the soldiers would hang him without ceremony. At one time when Mesquiam was speaking in council, the soldiers hooted him down and obliged him to stop talking.

Deputy Sheriff Tall is at Balcon Basin on important official business.

Sheriff Smith returned from a trip to Leadville on the owl train Sunday morning.

"Pointer Jim" is now being dined on gun powder and mince, liver, preparatory to the coming race with "Seldomford."

A small fire was seen burning on Cheyenne mountain, Sunday afternoon, but all traces of it had disappeared yesterday.

Governor Pitkin spent Sunday with his family at the Manitou house and returned to Denver yesterday morning.

The W. C. T. U. meets regularly the first and third Tuesdays of every month in the parlor of the Congregational church at 6 o'clock.

Those of the Pueblo excursionists who visited Manitou on Sunday and were not provided with lunches, made the Cliff house their headquarters.

BILLY THE KID.

At Last the Bullet Finds its
Billet.New Mexico's Noted Outlaw
Shot by a Sheriff.

Las Vegas, July 18.—The Gazette has positive information this morning from Fort Sumner of the death of "Billy the Kid." This noted desperado was killed at Fort Sumner on the Pecos river on the 14th by Pat Garrett, sheriff of Lincoln county.

Las Vegas, N. M., July 18.—County Sheriff Garrett arrived at Sumner on the eve of the 14th. Late in the night he went to Pete Maxwell's house and went in. Two men were left to guard the door. Garrett said to Pete, "Who is here?" Pete answered that he was Garrett was standing at the foot of the bed and there was but little light in the room. Billy just then stepped into the room in his stocking feet; he had a six shooter in one hand and a knife in the other. He saw Garrett standing at the foot of the bed, and asked in Spanish, "Who is that?" Pete didn't answer, but managed to indicate to Garrett that the other person was the Kid, and jumped to the upper end of the bed.

Billy again asked "who's that?" and as he did so Garrett fired striking the Kid through the heart who fell back dead.

An inquest was immediately held and the dead man was fully identified as the noted desperado who struck terror to all the cattle men in the Pecos country. Billy had been roaming around the country in the neighborhood of Fort Stanton since he killed Deputy Sheriff Bell and Olinger in Lincoln county, and escaped early in May, a few days before he was sentenced to hang for the murder of Deputy Sheriff William H. Brady, of Lincoln county, during the war of the stockmen known as the Lincoln county war. He has been living since then on ranches near Fort Sumner. He has been recently going about disguised as a Mexican, so well painted as to deceive people who had known him. He was reported to have gathered a band of Texans and coming up to the Red River country to begin cattle stealing again. There is great joy among cattle men over his death. Garrett, who led the party that rounded up the Kid and band last December, at Stinking Springs, is loudly praised.

The Kid was about 23. He was born in New York city, and has been passing several years under the name of Billy Bonney. His real name was McCarthy. He was buried at Fort Sumner.

From Tuesday's Daily.

FOR THE FIREMEN.

Notes of Interesting Matters at Home and Abroad.

The Nevada avenue track is going to be in splendid condition. Chief Pixley, of the Colorado Springs Fire department, is the champion bowler of Colorado.

A patent automatic starter will be used at the coming tournament.

It looks as though the Pueblo department would not send any team to contest for honors this year.

Leadville will make an effort to have the next tournament held in that city.

It is said that the prospects are that thirty-two teams will be present at our tournament.

The Leadville Herald says that the Tabors and Humphreys are practicing daily, and from present indications will make a strong pull for first place.

Leadville will send two teams to the tournament. They will compete for both the plug and straightaway races, and will enter also for the foot race.

There is no doubt about the tournament being held in Colorado Springs. Funds will be raised before the day set for the contest.

Denver will probably enter four teams here, the Woodie Fishers, the Bates, Hooks 2, and the Tabors. Hooks 2 will compete for both the plug and straightaway races.

The Leadville Herald says: "Our teams have not yet run for their positions. The leadership of the Tabors lies between Messrs. Pollard, Campbell, Canavan and Havens, and of the Humphreys between Messrs. Hunter, Medill, Tibbets and Allen."

There will be eleven men in each team including the captain; they will run 700 feet in the plug race and 800 feet in the straightaway.

PLEASING PROGRESS.

Dedicating a Five Thousand Dollar Church at Silverton.

The following from the San Juan Herald.

It is interesting to many of our readers who are watching the progress of the Congregational church in that region, and who are personally acquainted with the pastor, the Rev. H. P. Roberts. The Herald says: "About one year ago, Rev. H. P. Roberts, pastor of the Congregational society of this place, started out with the intention of raising funds for the purpose of building a church edifice in Silverton, all services having previously been held in the school-house. He expected to get sufficient money, pledged to erect a building suitable for the town to cost about two thousand dollars. The people responded so liberally that the original plans were changed, and it was thereupon determined to raise enough to build a four thousand dollar house. Work was at once commenced, the foundation stone laid in due time and with appropriate ceremonies, and the building partially enclosed, when the October storms set in and further operations necessarily suspended for the winter. No work was done on the building all the spring, when work

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

What They Have Accomplished Within Two Months.

Interview with the Hon. T. A. McMorris, of the Commission.

Indian Commissioner T. A. McMorris, of this city, returned from the Indian country yesterday afternoon. A representative of the GAZETTE at once proceeded to interview Commissioner McMorris on his work in the south, and from an extended conversation gathered the following facts:

The Indian commissioners started from the Los Pinos agency on the 8th of June, immediately after the arrival of General McKenzie, and as soon as orders could be issued and the arrangements completed. The official party consisted of Commissioners Russell, Mears and McMorris, and Agent Berry for the government, and Chief Capanavero and Chief Garro for the Utes. The escort consisted of Company A Fourth cavalry commanded by Captain Smith and Lieutenant Lockett. There was also a detachment of 16 men from Company K, cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant House. The infantry escort consisted of four companies of the Sixth regiment. The usual complement of servants, packers, etc., accompanied the party.

As has been said, the expedition left the Los Pinos agency on the 8th of June, and proceeded down the Uncompahgre river to its junction with the Gunnison. The latter river was crossed in a ferryboat constructed by the soldiers, the horses being compelled to swim. The river was found to have a rapid current and the water deep. Following Johnson's old trail they marched to the Grand river, forty-two miles north of the Gunnison. The crossing of the Grand was even more exciting and perilous than that of the Gunnison. The stream was wider and deeper, and, if anything, more rapid, and the swimming over of more than one hundred head of stock was a task of no little danger. This work occupied the packers and soldiers all the afternoon, and the night's camp was pitched on the other side.

At this point the escort of four companies of infantry went into camp, and the expedition, abandoning the wagons, proceeded on horseback with their luggage on pack mules. The march from here was in a northwesterly direction through the Grand River valley. This valley, Commissioner McMorris says, could be profitably cultivated by careful irrigation. The valley was carefully examined with a view of settling the Utes in it, but it was found to lack in grass, and therefore the idea was abandoned. There are at least 100,000 acres of land in this valley that could be farmed, but skillful irrigation would be requisite.

The Indians were dissatisfied with the valley of the Grand and the march was continued. To the north and northwest of the Grand River valley is a range known as the Roan Mountain range or Book plateau. These mountains are from twenty-five to fifty miles from the river and lie between the Grand river and the Greene and White. Near the mountains are "bad lands" abounding in knobs and hills especially unproductive. The party camped on a creek not put down on the map and found the water alkaline in quality. They crossed the range by the way of the cañon of the east fork of Salt creek over to Douglas creek to the White river. Here they found good grass and abundance of it. The expedition struck the White river about seventy miles above its entrance into the Greene.

The valley of the White is about a mile in width and has for the most part good grass. On either side of the valley are "bad lands," on which grow only sage, white sage, and bunch grass. This country is Greene river. Where the White debouches into the Greene river there is a magnificent valley containing thousands of acres of land of exceedingly rich soil. This is in the territory of Utah. Commissioner McMorris was especially enthusiastic over the scenery of this valley. He says it is diversified with rock formations similar to the gateway of the Garden of the Gods, and abounds in domes, cathedrals, pinnacles and spires of transcendent beauty and grandeur.

About a mile below the mouth of the White the Duchesne river empties into the Greene, and here is formed the Wasatch or Antelope valley. There are at least 350,000 acres of land in this valley, of which at least a third may be converted to agricultural purposes. Only two men with their families were found inhabiting this vast domain, to which they have no right under the law, as it has never been thrown open either for purchase or preemption. Fourteen years ago, and several times subsequently, attempts have been made to settle this valley but the settlers have always been driven off by the White River and Utah Indians who had no right to it except the right of superior force.

This valley was settled upon by the commissioners as the reservation to which the Utes should be removed. The Indians were not pleased. No change could please them for they do not want to leave the Uncompahgre. However Commissioner McMorris does not apprehend any serious disturbance on the occasion of the removal. The decision as to the reservation was made of course after the return to the Los Pinos agency.

From Antelope valley the commissioners proceeded to the Utah reservation in charge of Agent Critchlow. Here they found about 400 Indians, who occupy a reservation of 1,800,000 acres, of which they do not use more than 40,000 acres. Here they found a flourishing school in progress with from 25 to 30 native pupils, who are anxious to learn, and who are taught the English language, the common school branches,

not least, how to work. All of these 400 Indians cultivate farms and appear to be doing well. Tabi, the chief of the Utahs, called upon the commissioners and wanted to know to what the Indians owed the honor of their presence or words to that effect though stated in less polite language. The commissioners replied that they had come on a friendly visit and Tabi said "all right."

After making a stay of three days the commissioners returned to the Greene river where their escort was encamped. Their homeward journey was up Greene river, over the Roan mountains by way of Evancuation creek. The trip was not very eventful. The only privation was that of good water, the most of the streams and springs being impregnated with alkali. No lives were lost and but little sickness experienced on the journey.

Commissioner McMorris will superintend the removal of the Utes, and as soon as a garison can be established on the Greene river in the Antelope valley and supplies sent in for the Indians, the work of removal will begin. The commissioner thinks all the work will be completed before winter, and the Utes entirely removed from their present reservation.

From Wednesday's Daily.

EXCURSION TO MANITOU.

How the Pueblo People Enjoyed Their Trip.

The Pueblo Chieftain has a good word to say of Manitou as follows: "The Odd Fellows' excursion to Manitou took place Sunday, and terminated in one of the most successful affairs the Chieftain has had the pleasure of chronicling in years. Three hundred and fifty-five of the city's pleasure seekers boarded the ten Rio Grande coaches chartered for the occasion, and were whirled to the destined point, but little later than the appointed time. The iron horse puffed into the depot at 11 o'clock, when the dusty crowd disembarked and repaired to the Cliff house, which had been secured by the lodge committee as headquarters for the day. Here the management had made ample preparations for the accommodation of the large number, and by 1 o'clock all had been properly refreshed and were in readiness for the buggies and carriages wherewith to visit the numerous places of interest which abound in that locality. Owing to a misunderstanding the conveyances were hardly adequate to the demand and many were compelled to shorten their trips in order to give others an equal opportunity of viewing the sights, but on the whole the resort was well inspected, every one being fatigued long before the time of departure."

"Manitou is beautifully situated, as already known, and it is a very pleasant place to spend a few hours in sight-seeing. The town is composed of a great variety of cottages and villas scattered hither and thither in the picturesque gorges and glens which seem mysteriously to place their way into obscurity and seclusion on every hand. The most delightful and romantic grounds in the near neighborhood are occupied by the three principal hotels, namely: The Beebe, Manitou and Cliff houses. All are commodious and elegant, and in point of fashion equal to those of Saratoga and other renowned eastern watering places. The attractions are mainly centered, however, in the famous points of interest known as the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, Williams' Cañon, Rainbow Falls, Cave of the Winds and the Ute Iron springs. This combination of the grand and beautiful in nature has established for Manitou its distinction as the fairest gem in the Rocky Mountain coronet. The majority of these resorts were tried into and thoroughly investigated by the excursionists, and at six o'clock all were tired enough to rest themselves comfortably in the cars during the three hours requisite for the journey home. The run was cool and pleasant, thus closing the day's enjoyment with extreme satisfaction to the participants. We will take this occasion to speak of the careful management of Mr. James Hilton, who conducted the train. As a courteous and polite gentleman, Mr. Hilton has no peer, and in entrusting to him the duties which necessarily devolved upon him, the railway company has gained the good will of all who received favors at his hands."

WOOL MARKET.

Good Prospects with no Probability of a Decline.

Coates Bros., of Philadelphia, sends us the following current rates for wool: "In the early part of the month but little wool had arrived on the eastern markets. Buyers were out in all the wool growing sections and their competition forced up prices considerably. This made a strong feeling here, and many holders felt confident of higher values. Suddenly came the news of the attempted assassination of the president, which caused buyers to stop until they could determine whether any financial or business complications would follow. Since then the uncertainty and anxiety has kept trade quiet, except on some special grades, and buyers have acted cautiously. Moreover considerable wool has now arrived on the eastern markets, and manufacturers find that they can obtain full supplies so that they have of late not been anxious buyers. Certain special grades are yet in good demand. Medium and fine combing and delaine fleeces bring full quotations and is fast going into consumers' hands. Strictly medium clothing is also in fair request. Fine fleeces is not very active, while coarse is dull and low in price. Choice medium grades of Texas, Colorado or Territory wools, have sold readily at good prices, while low and carpet grades go slowly. We trust to see a good trade soon, and the fact of prices having been lately maintained would warrant our expecting that there would now be no decline."

COLORADO.

Medium and fine choice..... 25.00
Medium and fine average..... 20.00
Common and quarter blood..... 15.00

MAXWELL LAND GRANT

Something About its Owner,

Its Extent and History.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald, after describing the home of Mr. Frank R. Sherwin, the president of the company, gives the following interesting facts regarding this grant: "Mr. Sherwin's house was originally the home of Lucien B. Maxwell, one of the famous characters in the American past of New Mexican history. The Maxwell grant is the largest of the celebrated New Mexican land grants, and its area exceeds that of the state of Rhode Island. It contains 1,714,705 acres, 210,000 of which are in Colorado. It was given in 1841 by Manuel Armijo, military and civil governor of the province of New Mexico, to Carlos Benabun and Gaudeloupe Miranda. Maxwell, who was a typical frontiersman and one of Fremont's scouts on his great expedition, married the daughter of Benabun, and by 1868 he had acquired complete title to the whole grant—principally by purchase. The grant was confirmed by congress in June, 1880, and patented in May, 1880. Here Maxwell ruled as absolutely as any prince, and was as much venerated and faithfully observed by his subjects, the Mexicans and Indians. All his wishes and commands were implicitly followed. He was gruff-spoken, hearty, generous and hospitable, and all comers were welcome to his home. He was careless with his money, and would often lose large sums while traveling over his land, but it would inevitably be found and restored by some of his subjects. The old residents of the region are full of interesting anecdotes of his reign. One is that the stage company, whose line passed through the Cimarron canon, made arrangements with Maxwell that the passengers should dine at his house. One day the stage brought a fine-looking gentleman from New York. After his excellent meal he asked for the landlord, supposing the place to be a hotel. Maxwell was pointed out, and the stranger approached him, wishing to pay for his dinner. "There is no charge," said Maxwell. The gentleman protested, saying he did not wish to be under obligations. "Well, do—n't it \$20!" replied Maxwell. The New Yorker was astonished, but quietly handed over a \$30 bill. Taking it, Maxwell dropped it into the flames of the open fire-place back to which he was standing."

The grant was purchased of Maxwell in 1870, by a company of British capitalists; but the person in control only cared to manipulate the stock, and did nothing to develop the property. After he had made his fortune by his operations, the grant finally fell into the hands of the bondholders in Holland, who secured Mr. Frank R. Sherwin as manager and president of the new company, which was organized after the foreclosure. Mr. Sherwin and Col. Reynolds of Providence control the greater portion of the stock. On taking possession of the Maxwell house, Mr. Sherwin remodelled it in its present perfect shape and he now contemplates still further improvements and additions. Cimarron is the seat of Colfax county, the most important part of which is included in the Maxwell grant. It is now a town of only about three hundred inhabitants. But, with its beautiful situation, nestling at the foot of the noble mountains, and just at the mouth of one of the most picturesque canyons in the range, with its nucleus of cultivated society, it ought to be one of the most charming places on the eastern slope of the Rockies, especially when it has been made accessible by a projected branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The entire place makes an impression of prevailing good taste. The houses are nicely constructed, and kept in perfect order; young and flourishing shade trees border the irrigated streets, and the town has recently received from Col. Reynolds the gift of \$5,000 for a public library.

A VALUABLE ESTATE.

The Maxwell grant is unquestionably a valuable piece of property. Beside 1,000,000 acres or more of some of the finest grazing land in America, the mountains contain inestimable treasures of the precious and base metals. Gold, silver, copper and iron are found in rich quantities, and there is a magnificent coal area of 1,000 square miles. The celebrated Aztec gold mine is on the grant. The neighborhood of coal and iron of the best quality will doubtless make Rayon a great manufacturing center. It is on the grant, close to the northern boundary of New Mexico, and is now one of the most rapidly growing towns in the territory. The general policy of the company is to sell no land except that of town sites. To develop its various resources, separate companies are formed, in which the Maxwell company takes a controlling interest. As with the San Pedro & Cutoff, Del Agua company, prospectors are given a half interest in the vein of any precious metal they may discover. Dr. Meyer naturally finds the grant extremely interesting, and is making a close study of it as a remarkable example of a great American landed estate, far exceeding in magnitude anything among the great estates of Austria and Hungary.

STOCK RAISING.

The Maxwell company is now making preparations to go into stock raising on a most extensive scale. The traveler over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad is astonished to see running straight across the prairie, from west to east, a short distance to the south of Springer station, a wire fence. This is the southern boundary of the Maxwell grant, which is thus fenced in on the south and east, making one of the longest lines of continuous fence in the world, enclosing a 700,000-acre pasture. By this means the cattle can be securely kept, and by a mounted patrol along the fence, they will be thoroughly guarded from theft and prevented from straying. Including the inner inclosures for various classes of cattle—it being desirable to keep the various kinds separate, such as those

etc.—there are now 175 miles of fence on the grant, and there will soon be 200 miles. Some of these inner inclosures are 10 miles square.

The method to be pursued is to buy herds of cows in Texas and cross them with thorough bred bulls. The first cross is said to be the most profitable for market. The grazing lands of the grant will support at least 100,000 head of cattle, and the herds of the company will probably ultimately reach that number. The grazing lands are fenced only on the south and east, the mountains on the north and west forming a natural fence. During the summer the cattle will be kept in the rich pastures of the mountain valleys, saving the prairies for the winter pastures. The grama grass of the prairies, which springs up under the rains of July and August, is cured as it stands, forming the most nutritious kind of hay for winter grazing.

Professor Zamloch.

The citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity should not confound the name of the great Zamloch, who is to appear next week in a series of his world-renowned entertainments, with those of inferior practitioners of the art of legerdmain. Professor Zamloch's performances, as all those who attended those given in this city last November will testify, are given in a thoroughly artistic and satisfactory manner, winning rounds of generous applause. While the gifts which are distributed at each performance are really valuable, the entertainment are really

is coming gradually disappearing, in the course of a week it will hardly be perceptible. The Hazel Kirke company are anxious to secure dates at the Opera House early in August. We understand that over nine hundred dollars has already been subscribed to the tour-nament fund. Mr. S. Greenway, the well known sheep man of the Divide, is now engaged in carting his wool to this city. The stock at Manitou are small and crowded and the probabilities are that they will remain so until the first of September. No developments have as yet been made in the bold robbery of Sunday night, although the officers have their suspicions. Work has been begun on the superstructure of the Deaf-Mute Institute, and the contractors are pushing the work with all possible rapidity.

The Press association passed through the city yesterday afternoon from a visit to Santa Fe. The entire delegation reported an enjoyable time. Emily Melville, with an excellent opera company, is now on her way from California, and we learn that she will make a tour of Colorado.

At no time since Colorado Springs and Manitou have been in existence have there been so many complaints of depredations committed by sneak thieves. The Denver and Manitou accommodation train seems to be doing a good business and it is liberally patronized by the Denver people who visit Manitou. Some of our cattle owners are not gathering as many cattle at the round-up as they anticipated, which goes to prove that last winter's losses were unusually heavy.

Mr. H. T. O'Brien, of Brooklyn fame, reports an excellent business for this season of the year. He yesterday received a large invoice of light harnesses from California. The Jubilee concert given in Court House Hall last night for the benefit of the A. M. E. church proved to be an interesting entertainment, and netted a neat little sum for the church.

The material from which the uniforms of the J. M. Sigfusson Hose company is to be made was received by Weatherly Bros. yesterday. They are to have white shirts with blue trimmings, navy blue pants with bright blue cord, and white caps and belts.

The Methodist camp meeting will open at Arvada on Tuesday, July 26. The grounds are handsomely situated on the Platte river. Arrangements have been perfected with the Denver and Rio Grande for excursion rates. Those buying tickets from here will be entitled to a one-fifth fare on the return providing a certificate is procured from the local agent here.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining undelivered in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending July 20, 1881.
Bohrbridge, J. J.
Oswarow, Chas. M.
Davis, W. R.
De Moss, Prof. M.
Flynn, Gilbert
Gaynor, Sidney A.
Gibson, J. J.
Hutchinson, A.
Messinger, Rupert
Nixon, Isabelle
Woolf, Charles E.
Ogden, Dr. John
Pearson, J. H.
Ford, Arthur S.
Schneider, Ferdinand
Shinn, E. D.
Smithson, Martha
Spencer, Jennie
Strookend, Fred
Tucker, W. H.
Warren, Nellie

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisers' letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

PERU DISTRICT.

Some Description of Its Mines and Prospects.

From the Leadville Circular.
Among other districts which are attracting considerable attention at present is the Peru district, which is on the Pacific slope, about thirty-two miles southeast of this place. From this point it is reached by the high line road. The ores of the district resemble those of Clear Creek county, consisting mainly of argentiferous galena and gold-bearing quartz. The existence of these ores has been known for many years, but the difficulty of moving in supplies and transporting ore out has thus far proved an insurmountable obstacle to the development of the camp. Small amounts of ore have been shipped to Breckenridge, but not nearly as much as the camp could afford. Judging from the assays thus far made, the ores of Peru are higher than most of the ores of that section of that belt. It is no uncommon thing to find galenas carrying 1,000 ounces of silver. How much of this material there is, nothing but actual working will enable the miners to discover. Among the mines opened and more or less regularly worked, may be named the Delaware, with 300 feet of development and 2 1/2 feet of galena, carrying according to the latest runs 150 ounces of silver; the Whale with 70 feet of development and a rich galena pay streak from 8 to 18 inches thick; the Peruvian with 300 feet of workings and good strong vein; the National Treasury with a 100-foot shaft and a vein 3 1/2 feet wide; the Parkway with an 80-foot shaft and a 5-foot vein here in lead, carrying about 100 ounces in silver; the Moose lode, with assessment work done and some pay ore near the surface; the Morning Star, with a 50-foot shaft and a wide vein of quartz with galena; the Rothschild, ediments from which assay 1,800 ounces; the Boulder Boy, from which ore has been taken which assays 3,000 ounces near the surface; the Lone Star or Nigger consolidation, with very rich black sulphurates; the Russia, with an 8-foot crevice of gold quartz, etc., etc. The Continental tunnel, which, when completed, will be a mile long, will cut the Obidul divide by way of Hall's valley and the valley of the Snake, and is expected to strike a number of very valuable veins in its course.

From Thursday's Daily.

A DECEIVING BLAST.

No Miners Seriously Injured in the Quarries at Colorado City.

We learned yesterday afternoon that two men by the name of Scott and Soper were seriously injured by the accidental explosion of a blast in the gypsum quarries near Colorado City. From what we can learn the two men above mentioned had prepared a blast and had attached the fuse for the purpose of igniting the powder placed in the drill hole. The fuse was lighted and the men returned to a place of safety. While awaiting the discharge sufficient time was given for the fuse to ignite the powder, but as the expected discharge did not take place, Messrs. Scott and Soper took it for granted that the fuse was defective and had not accomplished the work. Knowing that it was dangerous to approach the blast without exercising some precautions, they procured several buckets of water and emptied them upon the blast before attempting to remove the fuse, which had failed to perform its duty. Thinking that a sufficient quantity of water had been poured into the drill hole to entirely extinguish the fuse, the two miners approached it with the purpose of removing the powder and preparing another blast. Just as they were leaning over the drill hole and removing the first layer of tamping the blast discharged, throwing both Messrs. Scott and Soper violently to the ground, and rendering them entirely unconscious. How long they remained in this comatous condition is not known, but after a certain length of time both came to their senses and regained sufficient strength to walk to their homes in Colorado City and appeal for aid.

How they found their way is a mystery, for they were almost blinded with the burnt powder as well as being crippled in many other respects. Competent physicians were at once summoned from the city to give attention to their injuries. Mr. Scott's right hand was so shattered that the physicians had to amputate it above the wrist. Both men sustained serious injuries about the eyes and face, but it is not thought that they will lose the sight entirely, although the vision may be slightly impaired.

Excursion to the Grand Cañon.

There will be an excursion to the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas under the auspices of the M. E. Church, Thursday, July 28th, 1881. The party will be conveyed through the cañon in observation cars, affording a rare opportunity to see the Royal Gorge, which is without a parallel in the west. Several hours will be spent in the cañon and at Curdick creek, the terminus for sight-seeing, for rest and refreshments. Tickets will be for sale in all the leading hotels in Manitou and the usual places in Colorado Springs. Tickets from Colorado Springs for round trip, \$4.50; children, \$2.25.

The Denver and Rio Grande has, now over, 880 miles of railroad in operation.

At last the welcome rain has appeared and the ranchmen and gardeners are consequently jubilant.

Mrs. S. A. Keyes and daughter, of Atlantic, Iowa, are spending a few days in the city as the guests of Rev. R. C. Bristol.

The Magnet seems to take exceptions to the recent articles printed in the GAZETTE concerning the campaign on Buxton's creek.

Mr. Ralph Plumb, a prominent railroad man of Streeter, Illinois, is visiting his sister, Miss Maria Plumb, of East Haverhill street.

Owing to the unfavorable entertainment given in Court House hall on Tuesday evening, the Jubilee concert was repeated last night.

Yesterday was one of the most sultry days that we have had in some time, and the refreshing showers of the afternoon were their appearance.

What has become of the Colorado Springs excursion managers? Not a single excursion has been run from here this season to any of

Alderman Himebaugh, accompanied by his wife, left yesterday on a several weeks' visit to the northern part of the state.

Messrs. Bumstead & Gibbs, the plumbers, have been awarded the contract for doing all the plumbing work in the Deaf Mute Institute.

Several prairie schooners made their appearance in the city yesterday. As usual they were filled with new comers from the east bound for the mining districts.

If there was any man jubilant over the refreshing shower of yesterday afternoon it was Postmaster Price. His garden may in the future be expected to thrive.

The Leadville jockey club races commenced yesterday and all those wishing to attend can procure cheap excursion rates by applying to J. M. Ellison, the local agent at the depot.

Mr. A. L. Lawton, the real estate agent, reports that there is unusual activity in the sale of city properties just at present. He has within the past three days disposed of several valuable building lots.

Messrs. Ferris & Jones claim that they are doing a better business considering the season of the year than ever before. We are only too glad to see this firm succeed so well, as it is enterprising and liberal.

Judge Coulter proposes erecting a cottage during the coming summer, adjoining Mr. Roby's residence on Tejon street. Architect Weston is preparing the plans, and it will be of modern architecture.

The Denver excursionists passed through the city at 11:30 a. m. yesterday on their way to Marshall pass. The train was composed of a baggage car and four passenger coaches, all of which were comfortably filled.

Architect Weston is preparing a large number of plans for cottages and residences to be erected in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mr. Weston is an architect who deserves patronage, as he is entirely competent and thoroughly conversant with the business.

Remenyi, the celebrated violinist, supported by an excellent company of vocal and instrumental musicians, has written to the Opera House company for dates. He will probably appear here in August, and the residents of Colorado Springs can look forward to a pleasing entertainment.

Messrs. N. N. Atkinson and J. F. Chaney are said to have sold their mining property at Ashcroft, Colorado, to Leadville capitalists for the sum of \$100,000. The property consists of seven claims located on Slate mountain, which contain some veins of mineral carrying galena, gray copper and some gold.

Mr. F. A. Weston, the architect, is doing an excellent business just at present and he reports that building prospects, considering the season of the year, are very promising. Among other plans which he is at present preparing are a residence for Mr. Giles Olney to be built on North Nevada avenue adjoining Judge Field's cottage. Architect Weston is also preparing plans for a \$5,000 cottage to be built by Mr. Judson Bent on the opposite corner from Mr. Olney's on Nevada avenue.

It will be remembered that Mr. Copley in his last letter from Ruby Camp made favorable mention of the Welden lode located in Ruby Camp. Mr. F. W. Campbell is the locator of the claim and he is confident that it is a promising one. Messrs. Smith and McCree of this city are also part owners of the property. The assays so far as made public, are as follows: No. 1 188 ounces, No. 2 530 ounces and No. 3 1760 ounces. It will be seen that the last assay gives a return of \$1,900.28 to the ton which will indicate that the Colorado Springs people above mentioned have a valuable property.

Ohio Temperance Convention. COLUMBUS, O., July 20.—The state convention of the temperance reform party today decided to oppose any candidate who opposes local option and to give support to whoever favors the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Letters were received from Governor Foster and Attorney General Nash in answer to inquiries. Foster stated that he had opposed temperance, but believed that under the present constitution local option was unconstitutional. The best and only way seemed to be to renounce the whole question to the people, as the republican platform advised. Nash wrote similarly. They nominated a full-state ticket, headed by A. R. Ludlow for governor.

Anarchy in France. PARIS, July 20.—This country may be said to be in a complete state of anarchy. The Boy's government is no longer recognized. Apparently the rebellion will spread here. This state of things must lead to complete French annexation, the only alternative being evacuation.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen applied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dwyer & Co. 46 Dey St., New York.

Tonic. "Increasing the strength, supplying the deficit of ability, and restoring healthy action."

Castoria - 35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and reliable remedy for fretful and peevish children.

Centaur Liniment

For Sprains, Wounds, Sores, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

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